

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OF MINNESOTA  
and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Wilona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. H. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CORONER,

E. INGALS.

FOR COMMISSIONER (First and Fifth Wards)

MENYX HALE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL MCLEAN,

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

There has been another great battle in Kentucky, between Harrodsburg and Danville, and a decided victory gained by our forces. The rebel army is retreating to Camp Dick Robinson. It is reported that Bragg and Cheatham were killed in the battle of Wednesday.

Colonel Starkweather's dispatch to Governor Salomon, gives the casualties so far as ascertained of the Wisconsin Regiments in the battle of the 8th, and of the Brigade under his command.

The invading rebels though closely pursued, have succeeded in effecting a safe retreat, and are again on the Virginia side of the Potomac, having taken with them 1,000 horses from Pennsylvania.

Some successful reconnaissances are reported; and there are rumors of Cabinet changes, and of important army movements.

The Southern reports of the battle of Corinth are more disastrous to the rebels than the statements published in the Northern papers.

An important letter from Beauregard to Bragg has been intercepted, revealing rebel plans and resources.

The rebels are strongly fortified on the Rappahannock, and it is said that Jeff. Davis' government is sharply criticised at Richmond, and that many persons there are tired of the rebellion.

ST. CROIX NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans of the district composed of the counties of Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec have nominated John McKusick, of Stillwater, for Senator, and Amell Smith, of Taylor's Falls, J. H. Mitchell, of Lakeland, and S. W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, for the House.

PROMOTIONS IN THE FIRST REGIMENT.

Commissions were issued at the Adjutant-General's Office for the 1st Minnesota Regiment, as follows:

Major Gen. N. Morgan, Lieut. Colonel, vice Major.

Capt. Wm. Colville, Jr., Major, vice Morgan, promoted.

First Lieutenant Francis Bassan, Regimental Quartermaster.

C. Edward Davis, First Lieutenant.

Sergeant Wm. M. May, Second Lieutenant, Company B.

Sergeant James De Gray, Second Lieutenant, Company G.

Sergeant Wald Farrar, Second Lieutenant, Company I.

Sergeant William Hartman, Second Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant F. Seares, First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Martin Maginnis, First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant C. B. Heffelfinger, First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Sinclair, First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Louis Miller, Captain of Company E.

Vice Pomroy, resigned.

Lieutenant Joseph Perrin, Captain of Company K.

Vice Holzthorn, killed in action.

Lieutenant J. J. McCallum, Captain Company F.

Vice Colville, promoted.

Second Lieutenant S. Bingham, Second Lieutenant.

Vice Colville, promoted.

Sergeant Major John Peller, Second Lieutenant, Company E.

Sergeant David B. Demerest, Second Lieutenant, Company A.

Second Lieutenant John Bell, First Lieutenant.

Company I, vice Hartman, resigned.

Second Lt. James Shepley, First Lieutenant.

Company F, vice Hoyt, resigned.

Second Lieutenant C. B. Heffelfinger, First Lieutenant.

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PUBLISHED BY THE  
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OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

## THE HERMS:

DAILY PRESS.—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, seven dollars per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.—\$3.50 per annum; \$2.00 for six weeks; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$3 each.

WEEKLY PRESS.—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

## THE DESERTED COUNTRY.

Letter from Captain Aldrich.

Editors of the Press: It may not be uninteresting to your readers to receive an account somewhat in detail, of the desolations which prevail in this country, consequent on the Indian raid of the month of August last.

Agreeable to orders, I found myself, with my associates, on the 18th of September last, posted in the remains of the town of New Ulm, with the soldiers under my command, and known as the Dakota Rifles, now Company F, Eighth Regt.

We found this town but a sad wreck of its former self, beautifully built on the second level above the Minnesota river, and being the market town of a large farming interest. New Ulm had grown from a small village to a town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Its main street ran parallel with the river for one and a half miles; the dwellings were evidently the homes of taste, comfort and happiness. Two large steam mills for the manufacture of lumber and flour, one wind planing mill, and one brewery, afforded at once market and employment. But all have fallen, awfully fallen! The uttermost expressed by Homer when he said, "Troga ruli," is almost equally true of this place—New Ulm is this beautiful village is now but a small cluster of buildings, about one hundred rods square, mostly uninhabited when we came, but by the presence of an armed soldiery, a feeling of security leads many to return who had been driven hence, and many others who had fled from their farms in the region beyond, so that the town is now quite filled to overflowing.

The village is protected with rude, but sufficient defenses, and a liberal detail of pickets from the three companies of soldiers and two companies of militia temporarily stationed here. All outside has been burned to ashes. The houses of a hundred families, with scarcely an effort to save an article, have fallen before the ruthless Indian, or the stern necessity of mutual defense. The estimated loss of property is about one and one-half millions of dollars.

The destruction seen here finds a sad counterpart in the country around and beyond; between this place and St. Peter's, the country is mostly deserted in the panic, but not ravaged, but in the country west and north, along the Cottonwood river, the evil spirits of rapine and murder have done their perfect work. Scouts from my company have been in every direction, from five to twenty-five miles, and all report the same ruin and devastation—but very few houses left standing, and they are sacked of everything worth the trouble to steal or effort to destroy—every bed and mattress, every blanket, spread and sheet, every article of wardrobe taken, every trunk broken open and spoiled, every article of provision carried off, every horse driven away, nearly every house burned with everything in it, and hundreds of families murdered or driven into a captivity worse than death.

Hardly a harvest finished, the grain uncult, the reaper standing where the horses were taken off in flight, or by the Indians; unbound, the rakes lying on the ground; unshod, unstacked, every harvest field trodden under foot, and every corn field ravaged by herds of cattle which will soon howl for food where no hand is left to give. Add to all this, the savage murders of individuals and whole families who have long lived in peace and quiet and security, and who thus fell a swift prey to the Indian rifle, hatchet and scolding knife, and the war is complete.

Instances of escape and horror came to notice almost every day. There is in this village one little boy, the only survivor of a family of eleven members, one child with four bullet wounds in his head, through two of which the brain can be seen to pulsate; one man alone escaped, in a company of eight ambushed by the Indians within the limits of the town; one lady whose husband, brother, brother-in-law, and husband's brother-in-law, fell in the last named number; one man, shot in the mouth with three rifle balls, yet lives and will live, though horribly mangled; another shot with seven balls; Captain Dodd, of St. Peter, shot dead from his horse, pierced with thirteen rifle balls. These are some instances of the effects of the attack on New Ulm.

The prisoners carried away captive by the Indians were entirely women and children. The elder women were murdered, while the younger, outraged and stripped of every article of clothing, were forced to march away with their captors. Little children were hewn to chips before their mothers' eyes, or nailed to the house or fence by the hands and feet, and left to linger out their little lives in agony. Unborn infants were rudely torn from their place and flung upon the bleeding breasts of their dying mothers. Mothers and children were scalped and beheaded, and placed in ghastly rows on the ground. In fact, every indignity and outrage, and

atrocities which a fiend could devise, and which have ever characterized Indian warfare, have been practised to the greatest extent, upon a confiding and peaceful people. Pen and words utterly fail to depict these barbarities; it has often been attempted but never realized in description.

It can but be a time of rejoicing that so many of these captives are returning. Their escape is among the many wonders the God of Heaven has shown in the conduct of this iniquitous war, South as well as North, and we can heartily receive them again as alive from the dead. We will mingle expressions of joy and gladness with dear friends and relatives so suddenly and horribly bereft, and now so unexpectedly hailing their dear ones home.

Yours truly,

LEONARD ALDRICH,

Captain Co. F, 8th Reg't Minn. Vols.

School Examiners.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

Permit me to express my satisfaction in reading the communication from H. Chapin, of Owatonna, in your yesterday's paper. Mr. C. is moving in the right direction. The Commissioners of Steele county have made the right selection in appointing an Examiner of Schools. Their appointed is evidently a true educator.

Men, moreover, are wanted in every county of the State, whose desire shall be to elevate the standard of instruction in our new State." They are needed all the more since we have no State Superintendent to do the work. Teachers need drilling in their profession; they need encouragement; they need sympathy; they need higher objects and aims in the pursuit of their business. The State Superintendent is the proper man to take charge of these things. But since we have not this officer, we must get along as best we can.

Mr. Chapin has hit upon one of the very best of plans to remedy this difficulty—one which engaged the attention of the State Teachers' Association at its late session.

We hope every examiner in the State will imitate his practice as far as possible. We bid all such laborers a hearty God speed.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. F. THICKSTUN.

HASTINGS, October 9, 1862.

The English Diplomatic Service.

Earl Russell has recently issued new regulations for the government of attaches in the British diplomatic service, which show what care foreign diplomats are trained, in contrast with the inattention to the whole subject which prevails here. For instance, all candidates for entrance into the service are obliged to undergo examination, and the destroy the enemy regardless of means, whether it be the seizure of cotton bags, or the burning of cotton fields, if the need of the case required it.

The God of nature has conferred this right on men and nations; and, therefore, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to defend the country; let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary means.

The constitution was adopted for the protection of the country, and under that construction, the necessary means for the protection of the country. If martial law was necessary to the salvation of the country, martial law was legal for that purpose. If it was necessary for a judge, for the preservation of order, to punish for a contempt, he thought it was necessary for a general to exercise a control over his cannon, to imprison traitors, and to arrest spies, and to intercept communications with the enemy. If this was necessary, this was legal.

Business Locals.

FRESH OYSTERS.—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Boiled Chicken, Steaks, Roasts, Ham and Eggs, served up in the most sumptuous manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The St. Paul City Mills, at the Upper Level, is one of the best MERCHANT MILLS in the State. The proprietor keeps constantly on hand a CHOICE article of FAMILY FLOUR, made from the best Winter and Club Wheat. Also, Meal, Bran, Shorts, Mid-dlings, &amp;c. For sale at wholesale, and retail 4½¢ a lb.

F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—180 acres in Mower County, well adapted for sheep and stock, low for cash, or for good unenclosed property in St. Paul, or a farm in its vicinity. Address box 1892, St. Paul Post Office.

MISSOURI.—The Ladies of St. Paul and other Towns in the State.

St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862.

HORACE R. BIGELOW. OLIVER DALRYMPLE.

BIGELOW &amp; DALRYMPLE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Will attend particularly to collections throughout the State; and, until their payment by the Government, will give special attention to the prosecution and settlement of claims of INDENTURE FOR SIoux DEPRADATIONS.

N. Y. D. GILLAN, Attorney.

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

LEONARD &amp; SHEIRE, BUILDERS.

Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth Street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT.

Office in the same building as Leonard &amp; Sheire, above. Drawings, Estimates, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice.

HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE.

Get the Best.

The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire

OF ANY Gun yet Produced.

Two Men Equal to One Full Company!

George D. Prout, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

THIRTY SHOTS PER MINUTE.—HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE.—This is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, of greater ACCURACY and RAPIDITY than ANY other gun of equal size. It is made with fifteen rifled barrels, and it takes only one second to load, and is still so exceedingly light and patriotic, and everywhere I find it to be the earnest wish that the column should go forward! The last man and the last dollar are at the service of the Government. The newspapers have carried the tidings of the Thayer enterprise for the redemption of the State of Florida, the fair young queen of the South, and thousands of the stalwart sons of the West are ready to give their lives to their country, and to noble enterprises. Henry's gun is to be taken into account. How many veteran American diplomats could successfully stand this preliminary examination?

"The Telegraph the President and Let the Column Go On."

From the National Republican.

Shout Douglas in the hour of dissolution, as momentary remembrance of his impelled country lit through his wandering mind, and the same is to-day the shout of the entire loyal heart of the country. The people want "the column to move on." I have just returned from a three weeks' journey through the great Northwest, which has sent forth its gallant sons, generally young, to the front. The world is still so hesitatingly loyal and patriotic, and everywhere I find it to be the earnest wish that the column should go forward! The last man and the last dollar are at the service of the Government. The newspapers have carried the tidings of the Thayer enterprise for the redemption of the State of Florida, the fair young queen of the South, and thousands of the stalwart sons of the West are ready to give their lives to their country, and to noble enterprises. Henry's gun is to be taken into account. How many veteran American diplomats could successfully stand this preliminary examination?

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M.; on Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P.M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives Saturday, at 1 P.M.

For Galena—way mail—leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives Saturday, except Tuesday, at 6 A.M.

For Minneapolis—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives daily—except Sunday, at 4 P.M.

For Stillwater—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P.M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P.M.

For Minot—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P.M.

For Port Huron—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A.M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 1 P.M.

For Duluth—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 A.M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 8 A.M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 8 P.M.

For Fox River Groves—leaves Saturday, at 1 P.M.

Arrives Saturday, at 12 M.

Mail leaving before 7 o'clock A.M. close at 7 P.M.

All others close half an hour before time of departure.

The post office upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, for prepayment by United States postage stamp, except in cases where preparation on letters, &c., to foreign countries, is required, and where postage is due, will be paid by the postmaster.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, should therefore ascertain at the office of mailing, the exact amount of postage required, and pay the postage stamps of sufficient value to pay the full postage thereon.

S. W. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Groceries.

F ALL GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Have just opened a large stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries.

AT

HENNEPIN LANDING,

which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

Our goods are bought for the summer market at the lowest price as any house in the State.

Will be prepared at all times to pay in Cash the highest market price for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.

Our goods and we will use our best endeavors to satisfy you in every respect, either in selling you Goods or buying your Grain.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well-traveled with first class horses. Concord Coach, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FOR SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A.M.

For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 8 A.M.

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S. W. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

Oils and Lamps.

1862. 1862. 1862.

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW.

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY

CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STOCK, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find

these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SILVER PLATED

AND BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND FOR ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would especially call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

ON THE MINNESOTA AND UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East for Goods will please give us a call and obtain full PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

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**THE CITY.**

ADJOURNED.—The U.S. Circuit Court adjourned yesterday, having disposed of all the business before it. Five jury cases were gone through with in the forenoon.

BOB SWEENEY, the artist, arrived in this city yesterday morning, from an extended professional tour in the South. He brought up a contraband which he captured and "confiscated" somewhere in the region of Helena, Arkansas.

ALL persons desirous of forming an independent Military Company, to be composed of members from the different Wards of the city, will please meet with the Fourth Ward City Guards, in Empire Block, on Tuesday evening, October 14th, at 7½ o'clock P.M.

J. M. FREEMAN, Secy.

DOWN BOATS.—The regular La Crosse packet this morning is the substantial low-water packet Frank Steele, at 9 o'clock.

The evening boat for Dunleith is the Itasca, at 7 o'clock.

It is truly surprising to see the quantity of Goods Merrill is receiving and shipping. He has just received about half a million of envelopes, a lot of U. S. and State Industry, Patton's and Cook's Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, Battalion Rules, Resolutions of the Line, Jomini's Art of War, Macleod's Surgery, and in fact you can get almost everything in his line at Merrill's.

FOURTH MINNESOTA.—We find in a list of wounded at the battle of Corinth, published in the Chicago Tribune, of Saturday, not heretofore known, the names of G. Winchell, Company E, wounded in left shoulder, and C. Olson, Company II, wounded in both legs.

MONEY FOR REFUGEES.—Friend Wales, of St. Anthony, has presented the destitute condition of the refugees of this State at a yearly meeting of Friends at Richmond, Ind., when a committee was appointed and \$213 raised in cash to be forwarded to this State. Further sums to be collected as soon as the matter is properly presented.

WAGONS AND MULES.—Another instalment of army wagons and one hundred mules were brought up by the St. Louis road yesterday. They are to be used in the transportation in the department of the Northwest. Some 200 miles were brought up by the Northern Belle, she having taken the load of the Henry Clay.

MINNESOTA GRAND LODGE I.O.O.F.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Old Fellow's of this State will take place at the Old Fellow's Hall, in this city, on Wednesday morning, the 16th inst. The last session of this body was held at Winona, and it adjourned to meet at St. Peter, but on account of the state of the country, nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction petitioned the Grand Master to have the location changed to St. Paul, which change was accordingly ordered.

The session will be an important one, and a full attendance of all the Past Grands is desirable. Among the other officers to be elected is the Right Worthy Grand Representative for the ensuing term of two years.

TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA.—A battalion of the Twenty-seventh Iowa, consisting of Companies, C, E, F and G, Capt. J. D. Noble, T. G. Dripps, W. W. Wickford and Clas. A. Slocum under the command of Col. James L. Gilbert, arrived this city yesterday, by the Northern Light, en route for Fort Snelling. They marched through the streets and up to the Fort, making a very creditable appearance. The rest of the regiment and the other staff officers will be here by the Milwaukee and Flora to-morrow.

This regiment was enlisted entirely in the northeastern part of the State, in the Third Congressional District, and when they received marching orders were in Camp Franklin at Dubuque. Two other regiments, the Thirty-second and Thirtieth Iowa are rendezvoused at Dubuque.

NEWS FROM CAPT. FISK'S SALMON RIVER EMIGRANT PARTY.—A letter was received in this city on Saturday last, from one of the members of Capt. Fisk's party, dated "160 miles from Fort Union, on Milk River, Aug. 26, 1862." The party were all well. Capt. Fisk had managed splendidly. The weather was extremely dry, and the stock had suffered some for want of water. The party had been compelled, in some instances, to slake their thirst in the buffalo or elk tracks made in the mud and filled with water. They expected to reach Fort Benton on Aug. 27.

W. C. Morrison's party left Fort Benton for the mines about the 17th of August.

Stevens' fine arable lands of the Missouri, were voted a humbug. Not a spear of grass for miles—all resin and sage weed.

SOLDIERS VOTING.—D. C. Evans, of Blue Earth county, and Geo. W. Sweet, of Benton county, have been appointed Commissioners to take the votes of the Soldiers in this State, in place of Messrs. Schimmeil and Hamlin, declined. They proceeded to Fort Snelling to-day in the performance of their duties, and will take the votes of the Soldiers at that post first; then proceeding up the Minnesota Valley, to take the votes at the several rendezvous of Saint Peter, Winnebago Agency, New Ulm, Fort Ridgely and the camp with General Sibley. From there they expect to strike across the country to Glenwood, Hutchinson, Forest City and the points in the Sauk Valley, and thence to Fort Ripley. It seems to be doubtful whether there will be time for the Commissioners to reach and take the votes of the boys at Fort Abercrombie in time to have the votes reach their several destinations before election.

OATS AND CORN AT FORT RIPLEY.—By reference to the advertisement of the Quartermaster, in another column, it will be seen that sealed proposals are to be received for the delivery at Fort Ripley of 5,000 bushels of oats and 5,000 bushels of corn. This will be a good opportunity for some of our country friends to serve Uncle Sam and themselves by furnishing these horse and mule rations.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The National Bank-note Company has got the daily delivery of postage current up to \$47,500, and it is understood will reach \$50,000 by the early part of next week. The total amount already delivered is \$1,155.

Gen. Hooker is still recognized, on all hands, as the coming man. His fighting qualities, his activity and *coup d'état* in the battle field, are acknowledged by everybody here, except Mr. Quartermaster General Blair, who contumaciously calls him "waggoner," and smirkingly wonders what we mean by "a parcel of such foolish scoundrels." General Hooker's foot is nearly healed, and he will be ready to mount his horse in a week. That he will have a very important command is certain, unless all signs fail. That there may be delay in assigning it to him for obvious reasons is not impossible; but I think that the influences in the Army are so strong that the delay will be as short as practicable in such cases.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—It is reported that Gen. McClellan was in this city last night on private business. He passed the night at the Continental Hotel, but returned to the field again this morning on the 11 o'clock train.

From New York.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Nothing further from Philadelphia this morning.

The following is from the *Herald's* correspondent at Fairfax Court House:

There is much rejoicing here over the Union victories in Kentucky.

The inactivity of our army on the Potowmack will soon cease.

Gen. Hooker's wound is healing very rapidly, but his surgeon's have ordered him to remain quiet until the tendons of his foot have been thoroughly freed from inflammation. It is not yet known to what command he will be assigned.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—A Bardstown dispatch to Governor Robinson says: General Crittenton's force was not engaged in Wednesday's fight, and would temporarily, not having arrived in season. At night the rebels were hemmed in, Kirby Smith's detachment having been separated from the other rebel forces on the Kentucky River. Thursday morning we occupied advantageous situations on all sides of the enemy. Our troops are in high spirits and confident of victory.

Our loss in killed and wounded in Wednesdays' battle was 1,500. The enemy's loss is much larger.

Col. Jacobs, of Ninth Kentucky cavalry, was severely wounded in a skirmish on Tuesday night near Lawrenceburg, but was out of danger by Thursday.

The tenth Ohio lost 282 killed and wounded on Wednesday.

Company B, Capt. Ferman, of Pope's Regiment, mostly from Louisville, lost in killed and wounded all except 12.

Gen. Rosecrans and Col. Fope's wounds are very slight.

Our Sanitary Commission have made every preparation for the relief of the wounded.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is en route with surgeons and nurses.

From Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 10.—The Milwaukee and Chicago Railroads have summarized an arrangement by which all its debts are bonded all suits withdrawn, and the road passed from the hands of H. & C. & Co. as mortgagees to the bondholders.

Mr. Seiner will probably be appointed Sheriff of Washington county by the Governor, vice Cron deceased.

The prospects of Eldridge's election in the Fond du Lac district are improving daily, and are considered certain against any and all competitors.

Hon. Jas. A. Brown, Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, goes to Waukesha and Racine counties to speak for a few days.

The Democratic Central Committee of the Fifth Congressional District have nominated Hon. Ezra Donnell, of Beloit, as candidate for Congress, vice Fitzgerald, resigned.

From Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—The reports from Perryville to-day indicate that our troops have suffered greatly. If Excellency, with his usual promptitude, has dispatched a special train, with physicians and nurses, to attend to our brave Indians wounded.

The Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, issued a political address at Madison Hall to-night.

The man did not live for the magnitude of the present crisis.

This war was the most sanguinary of all wars. The best blood of the nation was being poured out in this insane and unnatural contest. There was a distinct cause which had produced this war. The cause of Slavery was not the cause.

Twenty years ago, slavery existed to sever this government whenever the slave power could not rule. Calhoun was responsible for this rebellion. An unholly ambition, together with a diversity of interests, was the cause of it all.

The period was not very remote when this contest would be decided; the rebellion would be crushed; and the power and glory of the Union would be restored.

We had no danger to fear from the intervention of France and England. They could not be restored Union or two Confederacies; but if the stars and stripes should again float in triumph, proud would

be our position, and humbled would be France and England. But our conditions now were light compared to what we shall be called on to endure before the end of this rebellion was seen. Then one inch of territory should be surrendered, he would wage war for twenty-five years—yea, to the beginning of the next century. Let it take our young men, our best blood—they could not perish in a better cause. There was no compromise on this question. Rather than that, let the whole generation of traitors be exterminated, and let patriotic people take their place.

The Campaign in the East.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 6.

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General Hooker's foot is nearly healed, and he will be ready to mount his horse in a week. That he will have a very important command is certain, unless all signs fail. That there may be delay in assigning it to him for obvious reasons is not impossible; but I think that the influences in the Army are so strong that the delay will be as short as practicable in such cases.

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From Washington.

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

NUMBER 166.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OF THIS paper has a large Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents influences to adver-tisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15,

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

**William Windom,**

of Winona County.

Second District,

**Ignatius Donnelly,**

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

**T. M. METCALF.**

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

**WILLIAM M. GASTON.**

FOR CORONER,

**B. INGALLS.**

FOR COMMISSIONER (First and Fifth Wards)

**HENRY HALE.**

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

**NATHANIEL MECHAN,**

J. C. ZIEBELBACK.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

**ALBERT WOLFE.**

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The escape of Stuart's rebel cavalry is confirmed notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made to cut off their retreat. It is said that General McClellan's orders were not properly executed, and that an investigation will exonerate him from blame, and place the guilt upon some of his subordinates.

The publication of General Scott's letter to Mr. Seward, by John Van Buren, whatever may be thought of the propriety of so doing, lifts the veil partially from the secret history of the Government, in the early stages of the rebellion, and will call forth, doubtless, a fuller and more satisfactory explanation.

GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER TO MR. S. SEWARD.

The publication of General Scott's letter at the great Democratic meeting in New York, whether with or without his consent, shows the desperate expedients to which the tory politicians are willing to resort, in order to veil their traitorous designs and to present a plausible pretext for their factious opposition to the Government. At the beginning of the rebellion, neither General Scott nor Mr. Seward, nor any of our prominent statesmen except Mr. Banks, had any proper conception of its magnitude and the public policy required should not be allowed to run at large; or even to live, except upon conditions which afford a complete security against the capricious impulses of their imminent fury.

The prevalent apprehension that the Indians are to be again brought back, is partly based upon what some people suppose to be the indications of a conciliatory policy on the part of Gen. Sibley. But it must be remembered that General Sibley is bound to act under instructions from the military authorities of the State—and we may fairly presume, those from General Pope, who superseeded them, have uniformly prescribed rules for his treatment of the Indians, which utterly exclude the idea of conciliation.

Even when the matter had passed out of the military jurisdiction of the State, we find on the Executive files, in a letter from Gov. Ramsey to Gen. Sibley, the following emphatic reiteration of the views which had been constantly impressed upon him:

"I trust that you will make out adequate provision, as I see you are going to, upon those who are to be removed from the State, and the people. The captives released by the Sioux we will provide for out of our refugee fund. The Indians who are to be removed from the State, we will remove from the State. The temper of the people will allow no middle course."

With the known views of General Pope, under whose orders Gen. Sibley is now acting, it seems entirely improbable that he should design to pursue a policy so opposite to the tenor of his instructions as that which, without any sufficient evidence, is hastily attributed to him; and furthermore, even if he entertained such views, it would be impossible for him to execute them; nor can he do less than follow the line of conduct so plainly marked out for him without subjecting himself to military censure.

WE CONCLUDE, THEN, THAT WITH THE STATE, CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES, ACTING IN ENTIRE CONCERN UPON THE SUBJECT, BACKED BY THE UNANIMOUS SENTIMENT OF THE UNION AS IT WAS, AND OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AS IT WAS. ON THIS POINT HIS FRANCHISE WAS TRIUMPHANTLY EJECTED.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, said in his New York speech, he doubted not that proposals of peace would come from the rebels, but they would not be in the shape of unconditional resumption of the Union as it was, and of the elective franchise as it was. On this point his franchise was triumphantly decided:

"We have already seen some of the conditions, or rather qualifications, of peace, which, if fulfilled, would cause the rebellion to cease. I do not think that they would even amount to the Cabinet—if I may be allowed to use that term. You very well know that if the Government of the United States should, in its mercy, pardon their offenses, and grant them a full and entire pardon, their constitutions, their own fellow citizens who have been their enemies, would spur them along, and they are as likely to commit fresh hostilities as they had been convicted of high treason." The very deepest and most abominable sin, struggling to prove to you and the world that it could never stop while they can get men to bleed; they will bleed until they have got men to bleed.

The Cincinnati Enquirer insists that Mr. Vallandigham had a right to offer his proposition in Congress to turn the Constitution into a secession machine, and to divide the Union into four sections, each with a veto on the rest, and each with the right of secession.

—Carlyle, in his third volume of his History of Frederick the Second, indulges in a very laud but quite characteristic sentence: "Let us try to select, and to extricate into coherence and visibility out of these historical dust heaps, a few of the symptomatic phenomena, or physiognomic procedures of Frederick in his first weeks of Kingship, by way of contribution to some portraiture of his then inner-man." A very little of this reading lasts a man a long time.

## HOW THE INDIANS ARE TO BE TREATED.

A wide spread popular apprehension that the Sioux Indians are to be restored to their old situation and former status on their Reservation in the Western part of the State, has probably no other foundation than the interested efforts of a few unimportant officials and traders to perpetuate the old Indian regime. But the people of the State, and the Federal authorities, military and civil, in whose hands the matter now rests, are it is gratifying to know, a unit upon the policy announced by the State administration at the beginning of the trouble, and constantly adhered to since then.

This policy was emphatically defined by Governor Ramsey in his late message to the extra session, as follows:

"It cannot be denied that the Sioux nation has been a very bad neighbor to us, but fully and entirely exonerated the Government from any corresponding duties on its part. If this be true, the course of the Indians in the day of annuities and Indian payments in Minnesota is clear. The Indians will doubtless refuse to pay, and the contractor runs at the risk of the offending tribes."

On course that is plain. The Sioux Indians must be exterminated or driven forever beyond the borders of the State. The Indians are to be treated as enemies, captured by their unmerciful atrocities, demands it. The Indians are to be treated as enemies, demands it. Justice calls for it. Humanity itself, outraged by their unmerciful atrocities, demands it. The Indians are to be treated as enemies, demands it. They have themselves made their annihilation an important object of their policy, and are bound to do it. Regardless even of self-interest when it comes to the Indians, the Government, in its course, is to be as merciful as possible, to honor, of truth or of gratitude; amenable to law, but by no means to social contract—they have already given up that. The Indians are to be treated as enemies, every pledge on which it was possible to give them is to be broken.

They must be regarded and treated as outlaws. They may still escape extinction, the wretched remnants of the Sioux may yet be saved from the fate of the Sioux, if a force sufficient to force them to submit to the power of the State, and to subdue their resistance.

So far as the Indians are concerned, destroyed all confidence among our people in the securities of life and property in the neighborhood of Indians, that it is now necessary to take to the woods, and to leave the Indians to their fate, and to the judgment of God.

That course is plain. The Sioux Indians must be exterminated or driven forever beyond the borders of the State.

The excellent letter of Senator Wilkins, published a few days ago in our columns, affords a gratifying assurance that all the efforts of our Congressional delegation will be used to forward the adoption of the policy above indicated at the seat of Government.

It is very well known that General Pope, who is now virtually entrusted with the entire military jurisdiction over the Indian tribes of the Northwest, entertains the most decided views in the same general direction, and that his plan of operations against the Indians contemplates the most comprehensive and energetic measures for the punishment of the offending tribes, and the expatriation or complete disarming of all savages in our neighborhood. He regards them as wild beasts, or maniacs, whom the public security and public policy require should not be allowed to run at large; or even to live, except upon conditions which afford a complete security against the capricious impulses of their imminent fury.

The prevalent apprehension that the Indians are to be again brought back, is partly based upon what some people suppose to be the indications of a conciliatory policy on the part of Gen. Sibley. But it must be remembered that General Sibley is bound to act under instructions from the military authorities of the State—and we may fairly presume, those from General Pope, who superseeded them, have uniformly prescribed rules for his treatment of the Indians, which utterly exclude the idea of conciliation.

Even when the matter had passed out of the military jurisdiction of the State, we find on the Executive files, in a letter from Gov. Ramsey to Gen. Sibley, the following emphatic reiteration of the views which had been constantly impressed upon him:

"I trust that you will make out adequate provision, as I see you are going to, upon those who are to be removed from the State, and the people. The captives released by the Sioux we will provide for out of our refugee fund. The Indians who are to be removed from the State, we will remove from the State. The temper of the people will allow no middle course."

With the known views of General Pope, under whose orders Gen. Sibley is now acting, it seems entirely improbable that he should design to pursue a policy so opposite to the tenor of his instructions as that which, without any sufficient evidence, is hastily attributed to him; and furthermore, even if he entertained such views, it would be impossible for him to execute them; nor can he do less than follow the line of conduct so plainly marked out for him without subjecting himself to military censure.

The difficulties with the paroled Federal prisoners at Columbus, Ohio, continue. They refuse to go into the Northwest campaign, and measures are about being instituted to compel them. That a few will be shot for mutiny and insubordination is probable.

Blackwood's Magazine for September contains an over-stated hasty notice of "President Jefferson Davis," in which the fact is totally ignored that in 1851 he ran as the Repudiation candidate for Governor of Mississippi, and was defeated.

The Richmond Dispatch urges that the Richmond allies be had for the removal of negroes into the interior, whenever our armies approach, as many thousands have already escaped from their masters. The Fugitive might add, that great many masters have escaped from their slaves.

The masters and the slaves run in opposite directions, the latter sometimes starting first, and sometimes the former.

It was generally supposed that the new tariff would operate unfavorably on imports and receipts for duty. It seems, however, that during August and September, in which month the new law has been in force, the amount of imports and imports has been more than usually large.

The Cincinnati Enquirer insists that Mr. Vallandigham had a right to offer his proposition in Congress to turn the Constitution into a secession machine, and to divide the Union into four sections, each with a veto on the rest, and each with the right of secession.

—Carlyle, in his third volume of his History of Frederick the Second, indulges in a very laud but quite characteristic sentence: "Let us try to select, and to extricate into coherence and visibility out of these historical dust heaps, a few of the symptomatic phenomena, or physiognomic procedures of Frederick in his first weeks of Kingship, by way of contribution to some portraiture of his then inner-man." A very little of this reading lasts a man a long time.

General Hackleman, who was killed at the attack of Gen. Price on the Union forces at Corinth, was an Indian. He resided in Rush county, and was for many years a leader of the old Whig party, and after its death, a prominent Republican.

At the breaking out of the war he was appointed Colonel of the Sixteenth regiment, raised at first for State service, and afterward accepted by the Government for one year. He soon acquired the reputation of being one of the best volunteer officers in the service. Before the expiration of the term of service for which the Sixteenth entered, he was made a Brigadier General of volunteers. He served in that capacity on the Upper Potowmack, and after the evacuation of Corinth, was transferred to the army of the West.

The rebels in the North, say "that now the kiss of the copper-heads all quarters. A little while ago they told a very different story—one to the effect that it would be an everlasting disgrace if twenty millions of white men could not whip eight millions, without calling the four millions of slaves into requisition.

The rebel allies in the North, say the rebellion can not be put down. That's now the kiss of the copper-heads all quarters. A little while ago they told a very different story—one to the effect that it would be an everlasting disgrace if twenty millions of white men could not whip eight millions, without calling the four millions of slaves into requisition.

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General Hackleman, who was killed at the









THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE STAGE.

**TERMS:**  
DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, seven per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$1.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, INvariably.

THE WEEKLY PRESS—\$3.50 per annum; \$2.00 per six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$1 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

The Paroled Men of the First Minnesota Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CO. G, 3RD BATTALION PAROLED MEN, Bouton Barracks, Oct. 9, 1862.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:  
I have written the enclosed communication for your paper, at the request of the paroled prisoners of the First Minnesota Volunteers, which they desire you would publish, to see if some means can be devised to get them away from this unhealthy place and restore them to activity and usefulness. We feel ashamed to lie here doing nothing, while our brave boys are suffering so much and putting themselves in peril almost every hour for the only day that floats over free country, for it is free since the President has issued his proclamation. God bless him for it. We have, indeed, something to fight for now.

Should you conclude to publish the enclosed, every word of which they endorse, and will verify, and send us a copy of that issue, you will confer a favor of the paroled men of the First Minnesota, which we shall be happy to reciprocate whenever in our power.

Very respectfully yours,  
O. S. KING, Co. D, 1st Minn.

HEADQUARTERS CO. G, 3RD BATTALION PAROLED MEN, Bouton Barracks, Oct. 9, 1862.

Editors of the Press:  
Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to say a few words in behalf of the men of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers who were taken prisoners at Manassas July 21, 1862, and who are not in rendezvous at this place waiting for what officers here will think never come, excepting resounding.

It is now nearly fifteen months since we were taken prisoners by the rebels, during which time our regiment has been in active service, having participated in nearly every battle that has been fought by the division of the army to which they belong, winning imperishable laurels for themselves, and doing great credit to our gallant young State.

During the long eleven months which we were confined in the filthy tobacco warehouses and prisons of the South, of course we could do nothing. But why, now, while the merciless savages are ravaging our country, burning and plundering our villages, murdering and scalping their defenceless inhabitants, and committing all those barbarities which their savage natures render them capable of, are we forced to remain here and lounge away our time in worse than useless idleness? Why, if our parole of honor, which was given to the rebels will not permit us to return to our brothers in arms, and who now make themselves heard on every occasion,

**POLE & DOUGLAS CO., WIS.**

**SONNET.**

The following graceful sonnet is the dedication of Charles T. Congdon's poem, "THE WARNING OF THE WAR," delivered at Dartmouth College:

TO SIR EDWARD GUY, ESQ., OF NEW YORK.

BY HOWARD GUY, ESQ., OF NEW YORK.

HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA HAVING PASSED AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS, AND THE EXPENDITURE OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR, AND THE EXPENDITURE OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

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TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
OFFICE HOURS.  
P. M. To 12 M. & 2 to 5 o'clock  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock, M. to 1 o'clock  
M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF  
POST OFFICES—EASTERN MAIL.—Leaves daily, ex-  
cept Saturday, at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.  
For Galveston, leaves daily, except Sunday,  
at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 8 A. M.  
For Minneapolis, leaves daily, except Sunday,  
at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.  
For Stillwater, leaves daily, except Sunday, at  
7 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.  
For Mandan—leaves daily, except Sunday,  
at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.  
For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday,  
at 8 A. M.  
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 P. M.  
For Superior City—leaves Monday, Wednesday,  
and Friday, at 12 M. & 2 P. M., and Saturday,  
at about 7 P. M.  
For Cannon Falls—leaves Tuesday, at 6 A. M.  
Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.  
For Cottonwood—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.  
Arrives Monday, at 8 A. M.  
All letters having before 7 o'clock A. M. classed  
as first class, and all others classed as second class.  
The postage upon all transient printed matter,  
upon all domestic and upon all letters, for  
foreign, is now required to be paid in  
advance, and payment on letters, &c., to for-  
ign countries is optional and letters, &c., to  
foreign countries, may be sent by mail, without  
any extra charge.

The roads are well stocked with first class  
horse, Concord Coaches, with careful and expe-  
rienced drivers, all under the control of com-  
petent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:  
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.  
For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle  
Fourche, St. Peter, Mendota, Dassel, etc.  
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Mendota, C. C.,  
Cottage Grove, connecting at Owatonna, for Winona,  
St. Mary's, Winona, Argonne, etc.  
Also for Rochester, Chanhassen, and Winona—Daily  
at 8 A. M.  
For Madison, Anoka, Orono, Orlando,  
Cloud-Dale, at 8 A. M.  
For Sauk Rapids, Pollo Prairie, Fort Ripley and  
Crown City, Faribault, Breckinridge, Fort  
Georgetown, connecting Georgetown with  
Fort Garry, at 8 A. M.  
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria,  
Chippewa Falls, and Winona—Daily  
at 8 A. M.  
For Winona—Wednesday's, at 8 A. M.  
For Duluth—Wednesday's, at 8 A. M.  
For further particulars inquire at the General  
Office on Third Street.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.  
St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

### Groceries.

F A L L G O O D S ,  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
Reynolds & McCargar,  
have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries.

A T T E N D E R I N G,  
which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or  
on credit, the wants of country produce.  
Gold are bought for cash in the Eastern  
market and we will sell as low as any house in  
the city.

We shall be prepared at all times to  
Cast the highest market prices for Wheat, Corn,  
Gall and soot and we will use every de-  
votion to satisfy you in every respect, either in  
writing you good words or giving you grati-

ties—25m REYNOLDS & McCAGR.

S. K. P U T N A M ,  
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

W HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

F A M I L Y G R O C E R I E S

A N D

P R O V I S I O N S .

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice  
goods suited to this market, including Flour,  
Meat, Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal, Oats, Potatoes,  
Kitt and dried fruits of all kinds, including a  
large quantity of Raspberries.

Also Weights, Green and Black Tea,  
Spices, Pickles, Green and Black Tea, Su-  
gar of all grades, and in short, everything con-  
nected with the wants of the market, which  
will be given the especial attention of all who want  
NICE GOODS AT A FAIR PRICE.

REYNOLDS & McCAGR.

25m

G. E. SCHINABEL ,  
IN MOFFAT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH  
AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN

G R O C E R I E S , G R A I N ,

A N D P R O V I S I O N S .

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn,  
Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

Nice Leaf Lard and Curd Hams.

Any kind of Butter and Eggs.

He has made arrangements to receive two or  
three times a week from the choicest

rolls time.

Also agency for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour,

which is the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of  
charge.

25m J. E. W E D D Y ,

General Grocer

A N D D E A L E R I N

T H E B E S T F A M I L Y P R O V I S I O N S .

FOUR STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and  
Coffees.

The best Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.

Dried Apples, Wine, and Liquors for  
dental purposes.

The best Butter.

Dried Spices.

The celebrated Dredging Coffee.

Lambs and Anne's Dried Beef.

Wool and Earth Ware, &c.

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and do  
delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

25m C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

A N D

C O M M I S S I O N M E R C H A N T S ,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

G R A I N , P R O V I S I O N S , L I M E , & C . , & C .

A N D

A G E N T S F O R T H E

P E N N S Y L V A N I A R A I L R O A D

A N D C O N N E C T I O N S .

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul  
and Davenport, Iowa, Montreal, New York and  
most all points East, made upon the lowest and most  
favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
Lower Levee, St. Paul."

jan-14

L E M O N S

A N D

O R A N G E S

J U S T R E C E I V E D

A N D F O R S A L E B Y

U P H A M & H O L M E S .

R E Y N O L D S & M C C A R G A R ,

Wholesale Grocers

A N D

C O M M I S S I O N M E R C H A N T S .

U P P E R L E V E E , S A I N T P A U L .

F R E S H S U G A R S .

Twelve tons, just received per "Iaaca" and  
"War Eagle," including fair to choice, N. O., O.  
A. and Havana, bought before the recent ad-  
vances, for sale.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

S I O U X D E P E D A T I O N S .

Will attend promptly and faithfully to the  
collection of claims arising out of the recent dep-  
ositions of the Sioux Indians.

G. D. A. NOURE,

Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

jan-14

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U P H A M & H O L M E S .

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

THE CITY.

The WEEKLY PRESS for this week is now ready, and for sale at the office. Price five cents per copy.

LIEUT. SHELLEY returns to General Sibley's headquarters to-day, with dispatches from General Pope.

WHEAT is coming forward very freely under the stimulus of the heavy prices now paid for it.

Don't forget that Davenport has got a great assortment of Wall Paper, which he sells cheap. Old Boreas will be after you with a sharp stick. Look out for him in time, and make your houses comfortable.

DOWN BOATS.—The down boat this morning is the elegant low water packet McLellan for La Crosse at 9 o'clock.

The evening boat is the Key City for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

UNCLE SAM'S MILES.—A lot of three hundred and sixty of these "soldiers aids" came up on the steamer Milwaukee this city, and Wm. Kempton, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, arrived in this city right before last, having left Pembina about two weeks since.

They came by the way of Ottumar Lake to Crow Wing, and met with no impediments from the Indians. The Red Lake Chippewas are very much disconsolate and saucy, and the people up there are more afraid of their depredations than of the Sioux. As yet, they had taken no lives, but they had helped themselves to property wherever they could find it.

MUNITIONS.—Two beautiful paintings, one of "Fort Snelling," and the other of "Minnehaha Falls," executed by Augustus O. Moer, of New York, can be seen at Merrill's. They are well worth the price asked, and one wanting a first class picture cannot do better.

Ex. Bill.—"word for word as passed by Congress" at Merrill's. All military books, envelopes and writing paper at the same head-quarters.

THE YANKEONALIS.—Later arrivals from General Sibley's camp seem to confirm the rumor that 500 lodges of the Yankeonals were in the vicinity of General S., and were expected to attack his Fort yesterday morning, and in the afternoon started up river, on the Antelope to take the votes of those stationed up the Minnesota river.

About four hundred votes were received at the Fort, which number, probably, includes not more than three-fourths of the voters there. This method of voting seems to work very well in practice.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET.—  
Immense Stock Speculations—Every body Making a Fortune.

Never have we witnessed, in an experience of nearly thirty years, in this city, such intense excitement in the stock market, as has existed during the whole of the past week. The transactions of the stock market have been like a madman in a moment. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole fraternity of brokers and operators have been flying about buying anything and everything which came upon the market. Sellers at high prices one day, were buyers at still higher prices the next. The Bears—the few which dared to appear—were punished severely. On Saturday, the whole rebel army over retreated from the battle field in a greater hurry than did the bears last night from Wall street. As the race is now entirely extinct in this vicinity, their history, it is generally supposed, will speedily be written.

The large amount of money spent seeking investment, together with the general favoritism shown to us from our army, has given great boldness and confidence in all quarters. Capitalists, as a class, move rapidly, and when a good opportunity is offered to make a few thousands, they know how to embrace it. Sometimes they take extraordinary risks, but, in such cases they take extraordinary profits. Their recent movements have been more successful, perhaps, than ever before. Every kind of speculation, and some large ones, realized very large amounts. All those whose transactions, the past week, have been large as buyers, have made a snug fortune.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ANOKA.—The fine barn of Samuel Ring, near Anoka, with all its contents, three valuable horses, four cows, one thousand bushels of grain, hay, farming tools, etc., was burned night before last, about nine o'clock. How the fire originated is as yet a mystery. No light or fire had been in or about the barn that night. The loss is a heavy one for Mr. Ring, a very worthy man. There was a small insurance upon the property, in the Madison, (Wis.) Mutual.

HOP RAISING IN MINNESOTA.—Mr. J. M. Trall, of Carver county, raised this year 150 pounds of hops, by way of experiment, which are declared by our brewers to be a superior article to that imported from New York, or from any other State. As there is a large amount of this article brought to this State yearly by the brewers, to be used in the manufacture of beer, it would be a good thing for the State if this annual expenditure could be dispensed with, and we record with great satisfaction the result of the experiment of Mr. Trall.

SHERBURNE COUNTY.—The boys from Sherburne county, at the Fort, yesterday, finding no nominations had been made in their county for local officers, put their heads together and improvised and voted the following ticket: Sheriff, J. Q. A. Nickerson; County Attorney, F. E. Baldwin; Register of Deeds, R. F. Barton; Coroner, S. Hayden; Commissioner, W. Davis; Surveyor, J. M. Snow. The politicians up there will see the importance of co-operating with the soldiers in the support of this ticket.

GOOD READING FOR LONG EVENINGS.—The fall and winter evenings coming on again raise the inquiry in a thousand households, "What shall we read?" The cheapest and most satisfactory answer to the question that we have found is, "Pay a dollar a year, and read the books in the library of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Ingersoll's Block." We have been looking them over lately, and find they are good books well selected, and adapted to almost everybody's taste.

With commendable enterprise, the Association, in the midst of the recent excitement, has been providing for the public winter wants. They have added over one hundred and fifty volumes to the Library since the publication of the catalogue, and have recently published an additional leaflet thereto, in the absence of the Librarian, may be had on application at Ingerroll's store.

Among these fresh volumes, besides several valuable historical sets, we notice with a pleasurable longing, such books as Ruskin's Modern Painter, Napier's Punic War, Prescott's Peru, Mexico, Charles Fifth, Ferdinand, and Philip Second, Hopkins' Puritan, Strickland's Queens, Humboldt's Travels, Putnam's Gazette.

ILLUSTRATED RECORD OF THE REBELLION, TICKER & FIELD'S BEAUTIFUL HAND EDITION OF Waverley, complete in fifty volumes, Taylor's Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry, Aids to Faith, Adams' Evenings with the Doctrines, Life and Letters of Washington, trying, by his nephew Pierre Irving, and the late works of Mrs. Browning, Bayard Taylor, Timothy Titcomb, Country Person, Author of "Rob and His Friends," Mrs. Stowe, Theodore Winthrop, and Parsons Brownlow. It is the intention of the Association to add, before winter sets in, all that is valuable in current literature.

We really do not see how one can make a better investment of a dollar, than by it to secure for him or herself the privilege of taking these books home to read. We should think that on these easy terms one's heart-thong could be kept bright and cheerful all winter.

FROM THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENTS.—A party of eight, among whom were H. S. Donaldson, of Red River, E. J. DeWitt, of this city, and Wm. Kempton, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, arrived in this city right before last, having left Pembina about two weeks since.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

**THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.**  
As far as accounts of the battle of Perryville are received, they will be read with mingled feelings of exultation and regret; exultation at the glorious and important victory achieved, and regret that so many gallant leaders of our noble cause have fallen in the strife.

We can express no opinion as to the merits of the battle on the Federal side in this affair, until we receive further particulars. If our various divisions marched towards Perryville in such a manner that Bragg was able to attack one of them with greatly superior numbers whilst the rest were not in supporting distance, certainly a great mistake was made. We know that McCook's division had to encounter the rebels on the first day's fight without assistance, and in a condition less fit for battle than any we have ever seen, but we do not know why. It is true that, single-handed, he beat back the rebels, but probably if he had been supported at that time by the rest of the army, still greater results would have been accomplished at a much less sacrifice.

With timely support, we might have won less glory, but we might have lost fewer men, and he has humanity and patriotic regard to value his men far more than his glory.

At the last dates, the rebels had been driven eight or nine miles, and the Federal forces were pursuing. It is useless to speculate upon the probable sequel of the retreat and the pursuit, for facts will be continually coming to supersede speculation. But we expect a vigorous pursuit and a persevering one, and we do not think that the great body of the rebels can escape.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

NUMBER 168.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

OF THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17.

POSTMASTERS and others, in sending stamps to this office, in payment for subscriptions, will please send only one and three cent ones.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CORONER,

E. INGALLS.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL NEALEY,

J. C. ZIRKELBAECH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLFF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The New York money market has turned a somersault. Gold is a drug; let all who are interested stand under. The banks refuse to lend money on gold! This is something new under the sun! The gold mania has had its day.

It is said that Prince Polignac was seen in New York on the 15th, the bearer of dispatches from Slidell to Jeff. Davis. This is probably a sensation dispatch.

Governor Curtin seems to think that somebody was to blame for the escape of the rebels from Chambersburg, and an investigation has been ordered by the authorities at Washington.

The Hazel Dell, an Ohio river boat, has been robbed by the rebels, and they threaten to burn all that fall into their hands.

Two government transports, the Admiral and the Philadelphia, were burned at Columbus, Kenney—the work, it is thought, of an incendiary.

Drafting has been commenced in Boston, and, as will be seen, they go it blind.

We have election news from Iowa—also from Pennsylvania, and Galusha A. Grow has been elected from the 12th District.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

We are requested to state that Hon. Edward O. Hamlin positively declines the nomination tendered him, as Democratic candidate for the House, for the 4th Senatorial District.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS IN THE NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

We are glad to observe that the Republicans of Goodhue county have re-nominated as candidate for Representative the Hon. J. A. Thacher. Mr. Thacher has, by his devoted attention to business, his clear judgment and well-considered views on all Legislative questions, gained for himself a good reputation as one of the most valuable members of the House. The people of Goodhue county could not return a more faithful man for their interests.

A. Hilton, Esq., is the colleague of Mr. Thacher, and is spoken of as a young man of fine ability.

The Hon. Charles McClure is the Senator for Goodhue, and holds over during the next term.

THE ALLOTMENT FUND OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, St. Paul, October 10th, 1862.

Editor of the Press:

Please publish the following letter from Paymaster Gatzel, which explains why the allotment money deducted August 9th, have not been forwarded.

CHAS. SCHEFFER,

Alton Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1862.

Major Chas. E. Larned, Paymaster United States Army, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: The letter from Mr. Chas. Scheffer, Allotment Agent, of the State of Minnesota, in regard to the allotments made by officers and privates of the 4th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers of the date of September 15th, and referred by you to me, has been received.

It really permits me to say that the allotments were made by me the payment of the same on June 30th last, and that the amount of the same to date, I have been unable to send the money. The allotment rolls have been forwarded to you, and as soon as my accounts can be placed before the Department for final adjustment, the money will be forthcoming, and sent to Mr. Scheffer at St. Paul.

I am sorry the delay has arisen, but it is now beyond my control.

Hoping to be able to forward the same soon, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. L. GATZEL.

Orestes A. Brownson has been nominated for Congress by the Unionists of the III District of New Jersey without a shadow of opposition. All were agreed that he was the man for the place and the time, and would poll the largest vote of any candidate that could be presented.

A gentleman from Harper's Ferry stated that, on the top of a pillar of one of the churches, which was much battered in the Antietam fight, some one had written, in large letters, "the result of slavery." Hundreds had written their names on the post below endorsing the scoundrel.

## WHO SETTLED THE CHIPPEWA DIFFICULTIES.

We have received a lengthy communication from A. C. Morrill, Special Agent for the Chippewas, on the subject of the recent treaty with that tribe, which he informed us he sent to the *Pioneer* for publication—and to that paper, therefore, we refer such of our readers as may feel interested in the somewhat prolix particulars of Mr. Morrill's statement. The sum and substance of it, reduced to limits more commensurate with its importance at this late date, is, that Mr. Morrill denies that he told the State Commissioners that the Chippewa difficulties were not settled, and insist that he told them just the contrary,—also that he did not participate in the treaty, and that in witnessing the compact he did not intend to give it his sanction.

We are perfectly willing to give Mr. Morrill and his employees, whatever benefit can be legitimately derived from this statement of his part in the transactions referred to—perfectly willing to suppose it true. But it does not help their case in the least if all should be granted that they claim upon this score. The question is not as to what was said, but as to what was done, and the fact is that the difficulties were not settled by the Agent, and were settled by the Commissioners. The only circumstance approximating to a settlement previous to the arrival of the Commissioners by Mr. Morrill's own statement of the case, was that the Indians, or a part of them, had agreed to go home, for the time being, on receiving a supply of provisions. This was the precise extent of Mr. Morrill's negotiations. He does not pretend, and nobody pretends for him, that any one of the alleged grievances which gave rise to the Chippewa difficulties were redressed; that a single cause of complaint or dissatisfaction was removed by him.

They are a part of them, were induced to go home for the time being by a distribution of provisions to appear their immediate wants—just as, in a precisely similar instance, the Sioux at Yellow Medicine had been induced to go home on the 4th of August—and this was all. We know the terrible sequel of this attempt at pacification in the latter case—and the people of Minnesota have reason to thank the State Commissioners for intercepting at the indecisive point where Mr. Morrill had left off, to prevent the probable repetition at Crow-Wing of the horrible tragedy of Red Wood. Without a single concession to the Indians, without the expenditure of a single dollar, by simply stipulating with them for a future impartial investigation of their alleged grievances and transgressions, the Commissioners completed the work which the Agent had only begun, and not only sent the Indians home in peace, but completely satisfied upon the one essential point, the only real one, at issue between them and the Indian officials, and with the very slight cause of this enormously expensive difficulty entirely removed. We have no desire to go into any discussion of the motives which prompt the persistent attempts to preclude the action of the State Commissioners, and to procure a repudiation of this simple, just, and necessary stipulation for an investigation of the affairs of the Chippewa Agency, though we are in possession of some facts which furnish a key to the anxiety in certain quarters upon this head, which will probably reach the public before long through official channels.

**THE BUTTERFLY CANDIDATE AND HIS TACTICS.**

Considering that the Democratic members of the Legislature of this State, used every possible effort to defeat the bill allowing the soldiers to vote, and that they cast a solid vote against it, one might suppose that Major Cullen and his friends would feel a little bashful about soliciting the suffrages of the brave men they did their best to disfranchise and dispossess of the rights of freemen; and that they would scarcely have the hardihood even to avail themselves of the regular forms and authorized channels provided by law for asking the support of the men whom they tried to ostracize.

The public will be amazed, therefore, to learn that the Vallandigham candidate for Congress, after his party had put this public insult upon our soldiers, is following the Commissioners from camp to camp, to rub it in by a personal manipulation of the soldiers themselves.

At Fort Snelling, for example, he and his friends spent the night and day preceding the polling of the vote, in going round, hat in hand, peddling beer and whiskey among the soldiers, and abjectly begging them to vote for him.

We believe that is the Indiana crossroads method of conducting a political canvass in certain buttermilk localities where the people have forgotten how to read or write, and where they vote impartially for the biggest keg of whiskey. But the introduction of these low electioneering appliances, which may possibly pass muster with the white trash of Egypt or Southern Indiana, among the noble volunteers of Minnesota, is an insult to their intelligence, which, we are glad to learn, was properly appreciated by them. They were scarcely less indignant at the degradation imputation implied in the means resorted to by Cullen to catch their votes—than at the supposition that they could in any event vote for the candidate of the party which wished to deprive them of the right to vote, and to hostile to the very cause which they enlisted to defend.

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## FOREIGN INTERFERENCE AS A QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The question whether England or France shall intervene in our civil war, is not, as it is probably often regarded, a mere question of political expediency on their part, but one of settled international law, to be determined by the rules of that law as much as the case of the "Trent" was.

It is one of the best settled rules of international law, that no state has a right to intercede in the internal affairs of another. Upon this principle Queen Elizabeth, of England, claimed to act, when Holland rose up in insurrection against Philip II. of Spain, in refusing to assume the protectorate of Holland, although it was offered to her by the Hollanders.—When the French assisted us in our revolutionary war, the British government protested against it as directly contrary to public law and in itself an act of war. In 1571, Queen Elizabeth complained to the King of France that the French Ambassador was speaking in favor of Mary Queen of Scots, and in such a manner as to lead to the belief that he had been instructed to favor her claims. The French King replied, entirely repudiating any act of the kind of the Ambassador, and admitting the wrongfulness of any kind of interference on his part. A little later, Louis XIII. of France, in a very curt communication to Charles I. of England, expressed the hope that he would repeat a severe law passed against the Roman Catholics.

The English King replied, expressing his extreme surprise that the King of France should pretend to intercede in the affairs of England, even by inquiring of him with regard to the laws passed in his kingdom as to his own subjects, and reminded him that when the English Ambassador in France had once spoken with the King in behalf of the oppressed Huguenots during the siege of Montauban, it had the honor of receiving orders to forward march and begin the fight. We went through a strip of timber right in rear of one of our batteries. Here our brigade was formed in line of battle, the sharpshooters on the right, the rebels replying with a roar.

Gen. Hooker's corps, (King's division) had the honor of receiving orders to forward march and begin the fight. We went through a strip of timber right in rear of one of our batteries. Here our brigade was formed in line of battle, the sharpshooters on the right, the rebels replying with a roar.

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## Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

## OFFICE HOURS.

On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.

For Milwaukee—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

For Winona—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Davenport—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Madison—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Minneapolis—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.

For Northfield—Leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 P. M.

For Sartell—Leaves Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For St. Paul—Leaves Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—Leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Monday, at 12 M.

Mails leaving before 7 o'clock A. M. close at 7 P. M.

All others close half an hour before the time of departing.

This postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, for foreign and domestic, is now required to be paid except in cases where prepayment on letters, &c., to foreign countries is optional and the senders do not wish to pay it.

Persons mailing letters, packages, &c., whether domestic or foreign, should therefore enclose the exact postage in each case and affix U. S. postage stamps, to pay the postage thereon.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

## Groceries.

F ALL G O O D S .  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries,  
AT

HENXPIN LANDINGS,  
which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or  
in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

Our Goods are bought for cash in the Eastern  
market and will sell at 10% less any day in  
the West.

We shall be prepared at all times to  
make up the market price of Corn, Oats, &c.

Cash and see and will use our best  
endeavor to give every respect, either in  
selling your Goods or buying your Grain.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

S. K. PUTNAM,  
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
MATERIALS & GROCERIES

AND

P R O V I S I O N S .

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice  
goods suited to this market, including Corn, Oats,  
Butter, Eggs, Flour, Pork Ribs and Etc., Butter,  
dried fruits of all kinds, including a  
large quantity of ASPERBERRIES.

Also Woods Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee,  
Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Black Teas, Su-  
gar of all grades, and in every article of  
GROCERIES, the largest establishment, to which  
he invites the especial attention of all who want  
NICE THINGS AT A FAIR PRICE.

NICE THINGS AT A FAIR PRICE.

G. E. SCHNABEL,  
IN MOFFAT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH  
AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN  
GROCERIES, GRAIN,  
AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn,  
Corn Meal, Flour, Sugar and Cured Hams.

Any quantity of butter and eggs.

Will always receive two or  
three times a week from the country the choicest  
roll butter.

Also for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour,  
which is pronounced the best in the city.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of  
charge.

E. W. EDDY,  
General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FOUR STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and  
Cotton Goods.

The choice Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's, and other brands.

The best quality brands of Flour.

Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medi-

cine.

Darke's Spices.

The best quality Dandelion Wine.

Lamb's Hams and Arms' Dried Beef.

Woods and Earten Ware, &c.

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and do  
dever profit us.

FREE OF CHARGE.

C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
LOW LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING  
AND

Commission Merchants,

DEALER IN GROCERIES,  
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c.

AND

AGENTS FOR THE  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND  
CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul,  
New England, Montreal, New York, and the  
most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
ST. PAUL, FOR."

Jan'dly

LEMONS

AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAM & HOLMES.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

FRESH SUGARS.

Fifteen tons, just received per "Irons" and  
"War Eagle" including fair to cheap rates.

A small quantity before the recent advance,  
at low figures, for cash.

COOLEY, TOWER & CO.

SIOUX DEPREATIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the col-  
lection of claims arising out of the recent depre-  
tations of the Sioux Indians.

Geo. W. Nourse, Esq., Law, St. Paul.

Attest, WALTER W. WEBB.

WALTER W. WEBB.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines & Liquors,

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY.

AND MONTREAL MALT WHISKY.

I find that the impression prevails that pure  
Foreign Wines and Brandy cannot be obtained  
from St. Paul. I wish to advise the public that  
other than those imported through the regular  
agent, I have no power to get them, and  
therefore I am compelled to rely upon getting some  
unadulterated Wines, Brandies, &c., from me,  
equal to any imported.

WALTER W. WEBB.

Attest, WALTER W. WEBB.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

THE CITY.

WHEAT.—Wheat is still on the rise. Our dealers yesterday were paying as high as eighty cents.

LOST BOYS.—A bell ringer was going about the streets last evening in search of two little boys, aged four and six, who had wandered away from the International Hotel.

DOWN BOATS.—The down boat for La Crosse this morning, is the old favorite light-draught, low water packet Frank Steele, which leaves at seven o'clock.

The evening packet is the steamer War Eagle, which leaves at seven o'clock for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS.—Messrs. Thompson & Bros., have received 500 of the Government Stamps, of the kind necessary to use on checks. We learn that they will be received and for sale at the Government Depository in this city in a day or two.

COME ONE, COME ALL.—There will be a meeting this evening in Empire Block at 7 P.M., for the purpose of forming an independent military company to be composed of members from the different wards of the city. All persons who feel an interest in the formation of such a company will please meet punctually at the time and place designated.

J. M. FREEMAN, Secretary.

LIEUT. DEVEREUX.—We learn that a letter has been received in this city from Lieut. Devereux, by his father, dated at Washington, saying that he was exchanged, and would be in St. Paul in a short time. It will be recollect that Lieut. D. was one of the officers who were surrendered at the time of the capture of the Third Minnesota, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Nothing was stated as to the condition of the other officers of the regiment.

RAILROAD OPEN TO THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Yesterday afternoon the passenger cars on the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad went over the road for the first time to the Suspension Bridge at St. Anthony, the track laying on the main street of the town having been completed thus far.

Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen were on the train, which, as it came on the street at the lower bridge, was greeted by the appearance of the people at the doors and windows of the dwellings which were passed, who manifested the heartiest welcome.

Arrived at the end of the route, a canon was observed placed upon a slight eminence, which belched forth its welcome in the loudest of tones, and at very short intervals during the entire stay of the party there.

The work at this end of the route is progressing at a highly satisfactory rate, and the heavy grading having thus been completed that was necessary to enable the cars to get down to the front street, nothing remains to be done but lay down the track in the direction of St. Cloud, which we presume will progress at the rate of half or three-quarters of a mile a day.

GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA—L. O. O. F.—This Grand Body adjourned yesterday at noon, having been in session since Wednesday morning. The attendance was large although all the Lodges were not represented, and the session was interesting and pleasant.

A considerable amount of important business was transacted. Two or three amendments to the Constitution were adopted—none of much importance, however, except one changing the mode of raising the revenue of the Grand Lodge. Heretofore its revenue has depended on the receipts of the subordinate Lodges, on which they were assessed ten per cent. The amendment requires lodges to pay a "capitation tax" on each member. The amount will be fifty cents for the next year, and will have the effect of increasing and rendering more sure the revenue of the Grand Lodge.

The retiring Grand Master, J. B. Shlichter, of St. Paul, offered a very full and able report of his labors the past year. He visited all the Lodges once at least, and otherwise by his exertions kept up the interest in the Order throughout the State, in spite of the obstacles resulting from "war times" and alarms. He leaves the Chair with the good will and gratitude of the entire membership.

The report of ex-Grand Representative Charles Hong, was an interesting account of the last session of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports show the financial condition of the Grand Lodge to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the receipts of the Lodges have declined, owing to the war, and the absence in the army of many of the members.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Grand Master—J. M. Westfall, of Rochester. Deputy Grand Master—E. Heddeler, of Minneap. Grand Warden—John White, of Hastings. Grand Secretary—Sherwood Hough, St. Paul. Grand Treasurer—Charles D. Strong, St. Paul. Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States—(for two years)—J. F. Williams, St. Paul. Grand Chaplain—Rev. Dr. W. W. Weston. Grand Auditor—J. N. Treadwell, St. Paul. Grand Auditor—R. J. Billingsley, St. Peter. Grand Herald—D. A. Huntman, Shakopee.

The Grand Master elect is a Universalist clergyman of Rochester, and has long been an active member of the Order, as well as one prized for his talents and ability.

Yesterday afternoon the members took a trip on the cars to St. Anthony and back, having been tendered a free ride by

Edmund Rice, Esq., President of the road:

The following District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed:

William Willim.....St. Paul.  
Isaac H. Coway.....Winona.  
W. D. Dowd.....Mankato.  
D. E. Eye.....Hastings.  
D. A. Heddeler.....Minneapolis.  
Geo. Hedges.....Preston.  
Geo. Hedges.....St. Peter.

Subscriptions will be taken in the various Lodges towards the erection of a monument over the remains of Thomas Wilday, who instituted the first lodge in the United States, in 1819.

Appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of Benjamin S. Terry, killed at Birch Coolie, who was a member of the Grand Lodge, and a eulogy pronounced on his memory by one of the members.

The next session will be held in St. Peter.

MERRILL has received a new supply of Stock Books; the Crownhill Bible; the Grand Army Civil Government; Show Your Labor; Corporate Murray; and a host of others, in a cheap form for soldiers. Those wishing to send to their sons friends will find a large assortment at Merrill's Book Store.

Monetary & Commercial

MONEYARY.

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ST. PAUL, Oct. 14, 1862.

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MILWAUKEE MARKET.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Satterlie Clark of Horicon, Dodge county, is unanimous in his opinion for Senator.

The Lincoln Regiment are all encamped at Madison.

The thirty-third, at Racine, have received blankets, but clothing and arms must not be delivered until they are mustered in, which will be sometime this week.

The trial of Grady, for killing Wood, commenced in the Municipal Court to-day.

From Milwaukee.

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From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 13.—Major Robb, writing to Gov. Yates, from Jackson, Tennessee, on the 10th inst., says: "I trust you will be fully informed of the facts of the case of Gen. Grant, who was captured at Fort Donelson, and who is now in the hands of the rebels."

The Medical Director, Dr. Wm. H. Holley, telegraphed that he thinks his case is hopeless, but his medical attendant thinks there are reasonable grounds for hope.

Brig. Gen. Brayman has arrived here from Washington, and is ordered to report to the regiments of Col. McKeig, of Shawneetown, and Col. Hardy, of Vicksburg, were consolidated on Saturday, McKeig being elected general, and Hardy, Lieutenant Colonel. Their arrangement gives general satisfaction, and they are now ready for active service.

Address: PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

THE PAPER HAS A LARGER DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER IN MINNESOTA, AND THEREFORE PRESENTS INDUCEMENTS TO ADVERTISERS WHICH THEY WILL NOT FIND ELSEWHERE.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18.

POSTMASTER AND OTHERS, IN SENDING STAMPS TO THIS OFFICE, IN PAYMENT FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS, WILL PLEASE SEND ONLY ONE AND THREE CENTS ONE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

First District,  
William Windom,  
of Winona County.

Second District,  
Ignatius Donnelly,  
of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

T. M. METCALF.  
FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM K. GASTON.  
FOR CORONER,

E. Ingalls.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

NATHANIEL McLEAN,  
J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,  
ALBERT WOLFF.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

It seems from a reconnoitering force sent over the river by General Humphrey, that the rebels are still in force near the Potomac. Lee is at Winchester, Jackson at Bunker Hill, and Stuart, who was at Leesburg on Monday, is supposed to be in front of our advance guard.

Arrivals from New Orleans report that there has been a gunboat fight with guerrillas near Donaldsville.

It is stated that General Fremont is soon to be assigned an important command at the Southwest; and also that General Morgan has not been suspended.

General C. T. James, wounded by the explosion of a shell, died yesterday.

General Corcoran declines to be a candidate for Congress.

Forcible resistance to the draft in Lurie county, Pennsylvania, was suppressed by a military force, and four or five persons were killed.

The President's proclamation is met with a counter proclamation from Jeff. Davis, threatening that Federal officers, if captured, shall be confined at hard labor.

In Iowa, five Republican members of Congress are elected.

Fifty-one counties in Ohio show a Democratic gain of 28,000.

THE FIFTH MINNESOTA.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a list of the wounded at Corinth, in which we find the following names of the Minnesota Fifth:

L. Modest, Co. E, jaw, badly. Captain Samuel Quisenberry, right thigh. Captain Franklin, Co. E, left thigh. Captain French, Co. H, left knee. Captain Jacobs, Co. H, left knee. Captain Burns, Co. I, left knee. Silver Calais, Co. F, left leg.

A THIRD PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The third party in that State organized on the sole platform of hostility to Chas. Sumner, met in Convention at Boston on Thursday. Linus Childs, of Lowell, presided. Three hundred towns were said to be represented. On motion of Colonel Green of the Boston Post, Gen. Charles Devens, Worcester, was nominated for Governor, by acclamation, and the ticket was made up by putting on T. F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieut. Governor, and the others, the present nominees of the Republican Convention. The Democrats in convention are expected to endorse it. The resolutions are long and wordy; for a vigorous prosecution of the war, but against waging it so as "to interfere with established institutions of those States;" recognizing the chief executive officer of the Union in the President, and burdening him with no parizan feeling, but reminding him that he must answer to the nation and posterity for his policy, and that he ought to guard himself lest he transend his powers; greeting Genl. McClellan with acclamations, and condemning all intermeddling with his command, "whether by letter written in camp or governors in conventions," to cease; blessing Maryland and Kentucky, and giving a sly dig at Charles Sumner.

It is stated that the number of newspapers daily distributed in the several armies and corps in the neighborhood of Washington, exceeds eighty thousand dailies and ten thousand weeklies.

—One hundred laborers from Canada went down on the Mahoning Railroad last evening. They are hired for work on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

—Andrew Kennedy, who brutally murdered his wife last August, hung himself in his cell in the Rochester, N. Y., jail, on Wednesday night.

—A daughter of Sheriff Hamlin, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, three years old, was burned to death on Sunday by her clothes taking fire from a match she was playing with.

—Thirty-three out of forty Major Generals are West Pointers.

—General McDowell is at present in Washington preparing a statement of his case, which it is said will be long have an attentive hearing.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

NUMBER 169.

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

### GALLANT FIGHTING BY OUR WESTERN SOLDIERS.

The Commissioners for South Carolina, under the law authorizing the sale of lands within the insurrectionary States, upon which the direct tax has not been paid, are at Washington receiving their final instructions. There will soon be a fine opportunity to purchase Sea Island plantations at a low rate.

Vice President Hamlin passed through New York on Saturday, on his way to Washington. Gen. Cassius M. Clay went to Washington at the same time.

The Episcopal General Triennial Convention, in session in New York, voted by a large majority to hold its next triennial session in Chicago. It needs the confirmation of the House of Bishops, which it is undoubtedly have.

D. T. Linegar, Esq., postmaster at Cairo have been removed, and his office placed in charge of a special agent of the department.

Gov. Yates was informed by the Secretary of War, while at Washington, that it is definitely settled there will be no drafting in Illinois.

Ex-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York, and Capt. Samuel S. Smoot are stoping at the Newhall House Milwaukee.

It is stated that, in consequence of the indiscretions of certain newspaper correspondents, an important document, prepared by Gen. Buell, embodying a defense of his movements, before stating the strength of his army, his reinforcements, and his knowledge of the enemy, fell into the hands of the rebels a few days ago.

The Convention which met at Dixon, Illinois, on the 8th instant, nominated Daniel Richards for State Senator, adopted the resolutions of the late State Convention, and resolved that Gov. Yates is the unanimous choice of the Convention for United States Senator.

An extract from a private letter from LaSalle, Illinois, October 11th, says:

"Col. Isaac Hard was murdered at 8 a.m. to-day, by two Irishmen, because he refused to let them carry off their where he was shelling corn."

Col. Hard was proprietor of the Hardy House, LaSalle, and an old and well known citizen, whose death will be mourned by an extensive circle of friends.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald attention to the fact that the Seymour Democratic journals, which have been loud and frequent in their commendations of Gen. McClellan, betray disappointment and regret at his last patriotic order in reference to the President's emancipation proclamation.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican says that in that place, a few mornings since, "the frost could be gathered up like snow." Wasn't it knee deep in some places?

The Washington correspondent of New York Journal of Commerce makes the following statement in regard to the emancipation proclamation:

Facts have come to my knowledge which induce me to believe that the President will yet to follow his course of not issuing his much-talked-of proclamation. I do not believe what I did believe, that he is not issuing his much-talked-of proclamation. There were reasons for his action, with which the people are unacquainted, and which I do not know, but that great movement are not what they seem.

Colonel Norman Eddy, a lifelong Democrat, of the 45th Indiana regiment, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men at Luk, returned to his home at Indianapolis, and was serenaded on Saturday night last. In response to this compliment, he made a brief speech, in which he implored the people to have faith in our President and Generals. The policy of confiscating and emancipating the slaves in the rebel States, he endorsed as eminently wise and just. It was a military necessity, and a potent means of weakening and overcoming the rebellion.

The Postmaster at New York says it was never the intention of the Government to repudiate a single uncancelled postage stamp, and that a plan is now nearly matured, by which all soiled postage stamps will be redeemed in the new small currency.

The First Minnesota regiment seems to have great difficulty in keeping a commanding officer. One after another, Col. Gorman, Col. Dana and Col. Sully have taken from its head and promoted to Brigadier-Generals.

It is said that the Count de Paris is preparing for publication a history of the war in the United States, from its commencement to the battles before Richmond.

A gentleman who has opportunities to possess information as to the movements of the enemy in Kentucky, informs the Louisville Journal that the whole number of confederate troops in the State is 78,000 men, all told, including 9,000 recruits, who have joined them since they entered the State; 2,000 of these have already deserted.

The 18th Indiana regiment, Lieut. Colonel Brooks commanding, and attacking Jackson's brigade, lost thirty-five killed, ninety-five wounded, and forty missing, in last Wednesday's fight at Perryville.

The Maysville (Kentucky) Eagle has information that John C. Breckinridge reached Danville on the night of Monday last. His wife was sent for to meet him at that place.

The Mint in Philadelphia coins daily from one to two thousand dollars of nickel cents, all of which are distributed as made; but still they are scarce.

During this time the rebels opened another battery, and the rebels, who had advanced a mile in rear of the bridge, and commanding it, were throwing a galling fire from it, as well as from their infantry, which lined every available point on the side of the river. At this time Gen. Hurbut was just bringing up the reserve brigade, or all of it but two companies, which proves the desperate character of the engagement. All the artillerists are also being hastened forward. "Pretty warm work," says Gen. Ord to Gen. Hurbut. "Not very," was the cool re-

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

### BATTLE OF THE HATCHIE.

BOLIVAR, TENN., October 7. Before describing the battle of the Hatchie, let me give your readers a statement of the rebel forces which first landed at Corinth, and then were engaged on the 25th, and the statement which follows through sources and circumstances which render it entirely reliable. Two army corps, under the command of Van Dorn and Price, composed this force. Each corps was composed of two divisions. One division in each corps was composed of four brigades each, and the other of three brigades each, making in all fifty-six brigades. Each brigade was composed of four regiments, and all fifty-six regiments also formed a part of the army. Their artillery did not bear its usual proportion to the rest of the army, it being difficult of transportation over the country they had to traverse, and, in their proposed attack upon Corinth, they chose to rely upon the impetuosity of infant charges. The force of the rebels seemed to be figured below thirty thousand and the lowest claim I have heard made by any of the rebel prisoners was twenty thousand.

It was not far from 10 o'clock, Gen. Ord had been very active and devoted in conducting the battle. As well as everything had prospered so far, yet the troops were entirely unacquainted with their new commander. However brave and skillful he might be, they did not know him. Hurbut they did know, and, accordingly, planned his attack, and unfeignedly the troops fought with more confidence, under the man they knew and trusted, than any other. It was natural.

The 53d Indiana was struggling against the load of lead and iron, which swept the entire length and breadth of the bridge.

The 25th Indiana, the 68th Ohio, and the 46th Michigan, were engaged, and all three were beaten back from the attack he was then making on that point. By 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, the division was on the march.

The division was under command of Brig. Gen. Hurbut.

Saturday was an excessively hot day, but, notwithstanding this, the rebels had marched by the 12th mile, and were five miles through the hills and steep banks, and all through the pines and bushes, and all through the woods from the Hatchie river, crowding to the right along the narrow space between the road and the river, which made a short bend just above the left. Col. Morgan of the 25th Indiana, I believe, was the first to cross the bridge. The 12th Michigan, the 68th Ohio, and the 46th Michigan, followed, and all three crossed the bridge, and all three crossed the Hatchie river, crowding to the right along the narrow space between the road and the river, which made a short bend just above the left. Col. Morgan of the 25th Indiana, I believe, was the first to cross the bridge. 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING CO.,  
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The election is proceeding quietly in this city, but a heavy vote is being polled notwithstanding the great number of voters absent in the field. The Union men are active and sanguine.

From the returns received up to half past eight o'clock, the Democrats concede that Mayor Henry, the Union candidate, has 3,000 majority, while the Republicans have 1,750.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—A heavy vote is polling here. The working men are voting the Union ticket. Party lines are disregarded in support of the government and Union.

LANCASTER, Oct. 14.—Thaddeus Stevens is re-elected to Congress by over 3,000 majority. The vote for the Union State ticket is still larger. There is great rejoicing in the streets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A heavy vote is polling here. The working men are voting the Union ticket. Party lines are disregarded in support of the government and Union.

DIED IN THE HOSPITALS YESTERDAY.

DAILY PRESS.—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, **INvariably IN ADVANCE.**

THE WEEKLY PRESS.—\$3.50 per annum; \$2 for three months; \$1 for three months; clubs of twenty at \$1 each.

WEEKLY COPY.—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, TO ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

THE TALK OF TRAITORS.

The profuse professions of loyalty to his country made by Vallandigham, the traitor, remind us of Arnold's letter to Washington. The following will be found in Spark's "Writings of Washington," volume 7, page 533:

ON ROAD THE VULTURE, Sept. 25, 1780.

"Sir: The heart which is conscious of its own reek cannot attempt to palliate a stain so deeply rooted from principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present contest, and the consciousness of the present conduct of the traitor, gives me pain."

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN says the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of rebel attack on Memphis and believes it will relieve all Western Tennessee. It will allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi, and opens the whole territory to commerce with Memphis.

The War Department has ordered the release of Brig. Gen. Jeff C. Davis from the close confinement in which he has been held since the Nelson tragedy. It is understood that he still remains in arrest, though on parole.

An order complimentary to Gibbons' Western Brigade, signed by General McClellan, is published in to-day's *Star*.

A copy of the order the Secretary of War, prohibiting officers from publishing their reports or personal letters to be published, has been sent to each officer of rank who participated in the recent battle of the Pennsylvania in Maryland.

The Government has under consideration the question of reorganizing the cavalry, an arm of the service which is seriously suffering from various causes. Many of the horses, of which comparatively few were good for much when purchased, have been ill-treated and ill-used, from mere wantonness to their own ignorance of what they do. It is proposed to take some better care of his horse, by making it his own property, with the understanding that another shall be given in case the first is killed in battle, but not if he dies of bad usage. The excellence of the rebel cavalry, in which almost all the horses are owned by their riders, is urged in the Seventh District.

INDIANA.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Midnight.—The elections passed off very quietly. The documents have elected their entire country.

Carly is defeated in the Second District; Long is elected by 300 majority in the First District; Pendleton beats Grubbeck over 1,000 votes.

Vallandigham is defeated in the Third District; Schenck's majority is 600.

Cox is elected by a small majority in the Sixth District.

INDIANA.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—Nearly 6,000 votes were polled in this city to-day, the highest ever reached.

Returns received up to 11 o'clock indicate the following result: For Congress first district, Laws, dem.; second district, Craven, dem.; third district, Dunn, Union, probably, very close; fourth district, Holman, dem.; fifth district, Julian, Union; sixth district, Indianapolis district, Brig. E. D. Foster, Union, by 1,000; seventh district, D. W. Voorhees, Union; eighth district, Orth, Union; ninth district, Colfax, Union; tenth district, Whitchell, Union; eleventh district, Shanks, Union.

The State ticket will be close. The Union men claim a small majority.

KANSAS.

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The State ticket will be close. The Union men claim a small majority.

INDIANA.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The election passed off very quietly. Nearly a full vote was polled. The Democratic majority in this precinct will probably reach 100, and in the county from 100 to 150, exclusive of the vote of the soldiers in barracks, from which there is no reliable information.

BURKE, October 14.—Dubuque county is heard from, and shows a democratic gain. The city gives 325 majority for McCallum, and the county probably 1,000, against 500 last year.

Cox Bates, of the Iowa 1st, is elected collector of the district court by a large majority.

MUSCATINE, October 14.—Bloomington township, including the city of Muscatine, gives Thayer, democrat, for Congress, 116 majority over Price, Republican.

At Camp Strong, the 24th regiment派出了 381 Republican majority. The 25th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 26th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 27th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 28th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 29th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 30th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 31st regiment派出了 116 majority. The 32nd regiment派出了 116 majority. The 33rd regiment派出了 116 majority. The 34th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 35th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 36th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 37th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 38th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 39th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 40th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 41st regiment派出了 116 majority. The 42nd regiment派出了 116 majority. The 43rd regiment派出了 116 majority. The 44th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 45th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 46th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 47th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 48th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 49th regiment派出了 116 majority. The 50th regiment派出了 116 majority. 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**Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.**  
OFFICE HOURS.  
On week days from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.  
On Sundays, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HOURLY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

For La Crosse—Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Monday, at 8 P. M.

For Green Bay—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Tuesday, at 6 A. M.

For Winona—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.

For Superior—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

For Hudson—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

For Milwaukee—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

For Northfield—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.

Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 11 P. M.

For Superior City—leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 7 P. M.

For Winona—leaves Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Sunday, before 7 o'clock A. M. close.

For Winona—leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.

All roads have close half an hour before the time of departure.

The postage upon all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, foreign and domestic, is now required to be fully prepaid by United States postmen, and will be fully prepaid upon payment of letters, &c., to foreign persons, if paid in advance, and the sender does not wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c., whether domestic or to foreign countries, the charge for postage and the office of mailing, the exact postage in each case and adix United States postage stamp of sufficient value to pay the full postage when mailed.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

### Groceries.

FALL GOODS,  
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.  
**REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.**

Have just opened a large stock of  
Dry Goods & Groceries,  
AT

HENNEPIN LANDING,  
which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash or in exchange for all kinds of country produce. Our Goods are bought for the lowest Eastern market price, and we sell at any house in the State.

We shall be prepared at all times to pay in Cash the highest market prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats and Barley.

Calls and bills we will use our best endeavor to satisfy you in every respect, either in selling your Goods or buying your grain.

REYNOLDS & McCARGAR.

S. K. PUTNAM,  
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
FAMILY GROCERIES  
AND

PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full stock of choice goods suited to the market, including Flour, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Roll, Jar and Fifekin Butter, dried fruits of all kinds, including a large quantity of Raspberries.

Also Wooden Ware, Roasted and Green Coffee, Spices, Pickles, choice Green and Red Pepper, Soap, Candles, Saffron, Eggs, &c., &c. Found in a well assured establishment, to which he invites the especial attention of all who want NOGGIN'S AT A FAIR PRICE.

now-day

G. E. SCHNABEL,  
IN MOFFATT'S CASTLE, CORNER OF 4TH  
AND JACKSON STREETS.

DEALER IN  
GROCERIES, GRAIN,  
AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Corn, Cigars, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Green Beans, Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c., &c. All made arrangements to receive two or three times weekly from the country the choicest rolls of butter.

Also agents for C. H. H. Baker's extra flour, which is pronounced the best in the city, and is delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.

E. W. EDDY,  
General Grocer

AND DEALER IN  
THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

PORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffees.

The best Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Bolster's Syrups.

The best family brands Flour.

The best Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

The celebrated Danvers Coffee.

Lane's Hams, Bacon, Dried Beef.

Wheat and Earthen Ware, &c.,

which will be sold as low as the lowest and dearest.

FREE OF CHARGE.

E. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,  
FORWARDING  
AND  
Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &c., &c., &c.

AGENTS FOR THE  
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, AND  
CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLEY & CO.,  
SAINT PAUL, For

Jan'dy

LEMONS  
AND

ORANGES

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

UPHAMS & HOLMES.

R. REYNOLDS & McCARGAR,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

UPPER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL.

FRESH SUGARS.

Fifteen tons, just received for "Treas" and "War Eagle" inclusive, fair to choice N. O. O. A. and Havas, packed before the recent advance, for cash.

COOKLEY, TOWER & CO.

SIOUX DEPREDACTIONS.

I will attend promptly and faithfully to the collection of claims arising out of the recent depositions of the Sioux Indians.

J. A. NOURSE, Attorney at Law, St. Paul.

25-12

### Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class  
Postage Paid Coaches, with careful and  
experienced drivers, all under the control of compe-  
tent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Wells  
Plain, Henderson, St. Peter, Brownsville, Travellers  
Point, Mendota—Daily at 2 P. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Can-  
ton, Faribault, Medina, Winona, Fort Ripley,  
Minn., Winona Agency and Mankato—  
All to Rice Lake, Chaska, Mendota, and Winona—  
Daily at 4 P. M.

For Superior—leaves Monday, at 8 P. M.

For Superior City—leaves Monday, Wednesday,  
and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at  
about 7 P. M.

For Winona—leaves Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

Arrives Wednesday, at 7 P. M.

For Cottage Grove—leaves Saturday, at 1 P. M.

Arrives Sunday, before 7 o'clock A. M. close.

All roads have close half an hour before the time of  
departure.

The postage upon all transient printed matter,  
foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, for-  
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prepaid by United States postmen, and will be fully  
prepaid upon payment of letters, &c., to foreign  
persons, if paid in advance, and the sender does not  
wish to prepay.

Persons mailing letters, newspapers, &c.,

whether domestic or to foreign countries, the  
charge for postage and the office of mailing,  
the exact postage in each case and adix United States  
postage stamp of sufficient value to pay the full  
postage when mailed.

CHAS. NICHOLS, Postmaster.

St. Paul, July 1, 1862.

### Oils and Lamps.

MARVIN'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,500 GALLONS AT THIRTY TO FORTY  
CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF  
CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED.

Metted Morillo Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard!

PLAIN POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVEN VARIETY OF CHALLEYS

EMBROIDERED AND GREY GRISAILLES

BLU, GREEN AND RINK BERRAGE LEXICON

FLAME, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MUSLINE DE

LAINES; PRINTED LAWNES IN

GRATE VARIETY.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAM.

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.

Men's BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;

BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMMERS,

SATTINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

AND

BRITANNIA WARE,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

300 barrels No. 1, standard quality.

Carbon Oil.

Just received, and for sale to dealers.

D. T. WATSON,  
Brick Block, Robert St., St. Paul.

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would especially call your attention to the  
various advantages offered by these over any other  
competing line.

THROUGH CONTRACTS

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR  
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.



# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

AT This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19.

For Representatives to Congress.

First District,

William Windom,

of Winona County.

Second District,

Ignatius Donnelly,

of Dakota County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

T. M. METCALF.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE,

WILLIAM K. GASTON.

FOR CORONER,

E. INGALLS.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT,

NATHANIEL MCLEAN,

J. C. ZIRKELBACH.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

ALBERT WOLFE.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The results of the October election, so far as published in the Chicago and Cincinnati papers, will be found in our columns this morning. While some disappointment is felt in regard to Ohio and Indiana, the news from the old Keystone State, and from young Iowa is especially cheering. The Cincinnati papers present some political causes, not generally understood, for the result in that city, particularly, with reference to the defeat of Mr. Gurley. The telegraphic news is meager, and not of much importance, except the rumor of an engagement at Blackwater river, and some additional election returns in Pennsylvania.

DEFAT OF SPEAKER GROW.

The defeat of Speaker Grown of Pennsylvania will be received with regret by the loyal people throughout the whole country. Mr. Grown's district, as recently formed by the Legislature, was a new one, and a close one, and he has been so ill during the canvass as to be unable to make any personal exertions in his own behalf.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Professor Theophilus Parsons, of the Cambridge Law School, has written a letter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in which he maintains the constitutionality of the President's proclamation as a war measure. Professor Parsons is a man of eminent legal ability and a patriot of the purest character. The letter was written before the proclamation suspending the operation of the writ of habeas corpus was issued, and the sentiment "our whole people should feel that it constitutes the army of the Union" is indicative of the ground he would take relative to the suspension of the habeas corpus.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OTHER DAY.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 18, 1862.

EDITOR PRESS.—The enclosed translation of a letter from John Other Day, to his wife, with her consent I send you. If you think of sufficient public interest you can insert it in the *Press*.

G. H. FOND.

TO ROSANNA OTHER DAY.—FOND—A month of Specie Banks (river) were taken after. When we arrived at Yellow Medicine we fought with the Indians. Big Kivis, lost four and I saw nineteen of the Dakotas dead. Because my heart was turned (with indignation) I killed three Dakotas myself, and took from them two Spirit Dogs, one of which I gave to the Big Bear, and the other I rode. A large number of Dakotas have surrendered, and brought with them all their children, who have been taken by their friends. One hundred and fifty horses have surrendered. I have seen all my sisters and brothers. As many (Indians) are for mischief had fled (in fear) taking many captives with them. I am all the time busy, and have good health. Your letter to me was received. With Grey Bear, his wife, and children, I take you by the hand. By this letter I take you hand.

(Signed) ANPE-TU-TO-KE-CA.

Twenty-Seventh Iowa Regiment.

ON BOARD STEAMER "KEY CITY,"

October 16, 1862.

Editors of the *Press*:

Presuming that you take an interest in the result of the Iowa Election this fall, I give you the result of the vote of the 27th Iowa Regiment of Infantry, now your State. It shows the political sentiment of northern Iowa troops:

Whole number of votes polled..... 561

Of which were straight Republicans..... 510

" " split tickets..... 32—381

Dennis A. Mahony, Democratic candidate for Congress in the third district, receiving only thirty-nine votes, is a prisoner, confined in Fort Lafayette for treason.

Yours, H. H. HEMENWAY.

Commissioner 25th Reg. Iowa Vol.

The wife of Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, joined him at Zambesi, last spring, and died on the Shire on the 27th of April last, from the effects of the African fever. Her husband attended her night and day, and was with her when she died. "A grave was dug the next day," writes his brother, "under the large Baobab mentioned by the officers of Capt. Owen's expedition, and about one hundred yards from Shupangu house, and there we buried her. It was a sad day for us all, and of course, more particularly for the bereaved doctor. He feels his loss most keenly. His faithful wife, the mother of his children, taken so soon after joining him once more."

## FREE AND SLAVE LABOR.

The President's emancipation proclamation is attempting, for political reasons, to alarm the working men of the North, by creating the impression that the slaves, if emancipated, will crowd into the Northern States, producing competition in the labor market, and reducing the wages of the laboring population.

It is evident, we think, that such would not be the result. On the contrary, the effect of emancipation would be the gradual, but certain removal of the colored population from the Northern States.

There are strong climatic influences tending to produce this result. The colored man is constitutionally adapted to a tropical or semi-tropical climate; and all his tastes and aptitudes fit him for Southern latitudes. It is the dread of slavery, and the hope of freedom that constrain him to seek a home at the North—in the free states and in Canada—where the rigors of the climate are unfavorable to his comfort and health.

Notwithstanding this strong pressure removing the negro from a congenial climate, multitudes of them when emancipated choose to remain in the South. A later in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, after collating carefully the census reports, states the result that there are more free negroes in the slave states than in the free states.

By contrasting the difference in the white population of the slave and free states with the facilities for labor enjoyed in the free states, the argument is largely in favor of the free negro loving the South better than the North.

If "slavery continues, there will be a great influx of freed slaves into the Northern States. This is inevitable. But, if they are allowed their liberty in the South, no inducements will incline them to exchange the glowing suns of the South for the frigid winter climate of the North. Their local attachments are known to be strong. They linger around the places where they are born and bred. They have a great deal of Southern feeling. They may be thankful for Northern kindness; but they are identified in their ideas, their pride, their whole method of dealing with the South, and never become Northerners."

Social influences also tend to attract the colored population to the Southern States.

"Every consideration dissuades the black man from the North. He is, for the most part, hindered in his efforts at education. As he grows up in intelligence, every step is marked with suffering. Except within the circle of his own people, he is excluded from the practice of the learned professions. A black lawyer would starve. A black physician could gain no considerable practice, however skillful, and though a perfect gentleman, and regularly educated; he could scarcely gain admission into any medical society or association."

In what parish, except among his own people, could an African clergyman, though as learned, eloquent, and pious as Cyril or Origen, be tolerated?

If we turn to the less informed, laboring classes of black men, what chance is permitted them? They are effectively excluded from the greatest staple industries by a prejudice which is a thousand times more effectual than could be a statutory law. There is hardly a single mechanical trade in which white men will allow blacks to labor by their side. Black men are allowed to be sailors, and to mingle with white shipmates without prejudice. To a very limited extent, they can labor in agriculture with white men. But, besides these, there is scarcely any trade or calling in which white laborers will permit black men to toil by their side."

If slavery were abolished, the black man would prefer to live at the South. The climate is adapted to his nature and habits. Less labor suffices for the production of the necessities of life. There are no long unproductive winters, and if the black man keeps his assigned position he is better treated by Southern men who understand his nature and necessities, than by the people of the North. In the North, he is excluded from many of the trades and avocations of life. In the South, all kinds of labor are open to him, and he is allowed and encouraged to follow any trade to which his habits or inclinations prompt him.

The emancipation of the slaves will not diminish the amount of labor required at the South, but will probably increase it, thus attracting colored men from the Northern States and leaving white labor without competition. The natural effect of the emancipation of the slaves will be to diminish the number of colored people in the Northern States, rather than to increase it; so that, while it is an act of National justice prompted by an urgent military necessity, it will not in its effect disturb the industrial economy either of the North or South."

E. I. Chase, United States Marshal for the Northern district of New York, died suddenly at his residence in Lockport, Monday morning. He is supposed to have died from disease of the heart.

The Confiscation act harms no loyal man's property. The President's proclamation frees no slaves but the slaves of rebels. Why then are both opposed by the Democratic politicians? Why but because they have more regard for the welfare of the secess than for the quick triumph of the Union cause? Is there any other reason?

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862.

NUMBER 170.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

### LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

Pennsylvania Militia Allowed to Vote.

Engagement at Blackwater River.

General Prentiss Serenaded.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

At a meeting of the judges of election returns to-day, considerable excitement was created by an attempt to prevent the counting of the votes in the second Congressional district. At the opening of a writ of mandamus by Judge Thompson, the votes were counted, and Leonard Myers, Rep., was declared elected by 39 majority.

FORREST MONROE, Oct. 16.

There are rumors of an engagement at Blackwater river, beyond Suffolk, on Tuesday morning, between our troops and the rebels. A Lieutenant and three men belonging to the Eleventh Pennsylvania were killed. We have no further particulars.

HARRINGTON, October 17.

Gen. Curtis has been authorized to permit drafted militia to become voters during their term of service, from nine months to three years. This will doubtless result in the conversion of many drafted militia into volunteers for three years, and is an important step, as it will probably entitle those who chose the term of service to many advantages.

A private telegram from membersburg, last night, says heavy firing was heard all day in the neighborhood of Hooker.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—There was skirmishing yesterday all along the line from Harrodsburg to Stanford. The rebels are trying to get out of the State, though Bragg hurried, because on the day of the Perryville battle he heard that Price and Van Dorn had been beaten at Corinth, and could not get reinforcements from that quarter.

Large numbers of rebel dead are still lying unburied at Perryville. A rebel detachment came to the field under a flag of truce, saw their dead, and then left them there without interruption.

The guns which the rebels took from us and which we recovered, were spiked with telegraph wire, which we recovered.

MICHAEL PRENDERGAST.—Our printers will be glad to learn, that their former craftsmen, Robert M. Prendergast, has received the appointment of Hospital Steward of the Tenth Regiment. Mike was very active in the formation of the Irish companies in this city, and we are rejoiced to learn his services are appreciated.

CHANGE OF TIME.—By reference to the new time table, published this morning, it will be seen that the evening train for St. Anthony leaves St. Paul at 7 o'clock, and the evening train for St. Paul leaves St. Anthony at six o'clock. In the 16th district, White, dem.

ZANEVILLE, Oct. 15.—Franklin county elects a Democratic Senator and members of the House, and gives McPherson, Union candidate for Congress, 5000.

ADAMS county gives Coffield, Democrat, a majority for Congress. Somerset gives McPeters a majority, and Fulton

gives Coffield a majority.

Twenty-first District is still doubtful. Dawson is probably defeated.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, Oct. 15.—The Democratic majority here is 3,000.

OHOIO.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—The following counties give a majority for 800 for the State ticket: Crawford, Holmes, Stark, Wayne, Allen Knox, Sandusky, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, Union, for Congress, 5000.

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Twenty-first District is still doubtful. Dawson is probably defeated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Schenectady's majority over Albany in the Sixth Congressional District is 1,272. Warren county gave Schenectady a majority of 1,867.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—Cox's majority in this district is about 250.

From news received here the Democrats say they have elected their State ticket to represent them. It is now known that Cox is re-elected in the Franklin District. Schack is elected over Vandalia. Gurney is defeated in Delaware.

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TAHOE, Oct. 15.—The 12th district is re-elected for Congress in the 10th.

ZANEVILLE, Oct. 15.—The 12th district gave Finch, dem., 4,000 majority. The 13th district gave O'Neill, dem., 2,500 majority. In the 16th district, White, dem.

ZANEVILLE, Oct. 15.—Indiana returns come in very slowly. The Democratic ticket is easily elected. Dunn, 32nd District, defeated. Dumont, Colfax, and Julian, Union, are certainly elected. The Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there will be a Union majority in the Senate.

Official returns from sixteen counties show a democratic gain of 6,000.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS PRINTING CO. LTD.

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TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. INVARILY IS ADVANCED.

TWELVE WEEKLY PRESS—\$2.50 per annum; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; clubs of five at \$5 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$1.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to ONE ADDRESS, \$10.00.

Speech of Hon. Judge Trumbull.

THE BALL OPENED IN MICHIGAN.

A MAGAZINE OF FACTS.

Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, addressed the people of Jackson, Michigan, a few days ago. The people flocked to hear him from a great distance. The following extracts are copied from the Detroit *Times*:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In times of great excitement like the present, amidst conflict of arms between rebels and friends, and hundreds of thousands striving for life and victory on the battlefield; when the ears of our whole country are opening for news from the army of the Potowmack and the army of the West; when fathers, mothers, and sisters are eagerly watching the results of the war to see what son, or father, or brother has fallen, words have little effect upon us. [Applause.] On the last frame of old to stand calmly and consider what your duty at home is. Yet it is of the utmost importance that we at home see to it that they suffer no detriment for want of our attending to the wants at home. I know it is hard to interest you when your minds are running off to the battlefield. While our armies are contending to maintain the supremacy of the government, there is a work which is trying to bind up all our victims.

Familiar as it may be to you, it is still important that we should look back into the history of the past two years. It has been a long two years, from the scenes enacted; it seems to us like forty years—it seems to me like half a century, since Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President. It is not yet two years since we were engaged in a struggle. What did States do? They political adversaries as to who should have control of the government. The issue was slavery; whether it should be extended all over or confined to the States where it existed. By the blessing of God we triumphed—won a victory in accordance with the forms of the constitution.

No sooner was the result ascertained, and the telegraph gave notice that Abraham Lincoln was elected President, than those having control of the rebellion set to work to "stop"—to destroy. They were not satisfied with the result, and determined not to submit. They had borne sway in the government for many years. At that time the Executive and Judiciary were in the hands of the Democratic party, so-called. The House of Representatives was not completely under their control. No party had a majority. The Executive, however, had the control of the Judiciary. The Republicans in the House not having a clear majority, did not have the control.

Howard Cobb, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, now a General in the rebel army, went to work to destroy the credit of the Government, and was so successful that the funds of the Government, which has commanded 20 per cent premium, ran down to 35 per cent. It had been running down on the Government at 12 per cent, interest, and found it difficult to obtain it at that.

Floyd, Secretary of War, and now in the rebel army, went to work systematically to place arms in the hands of men who were plotting for the overthrow of the Government. The army, 17,000 strong, was scattered to the remotest parts.

The navy of the United States, under Toucey, was in a condition almost as disastrous to the Government as the army. Every vessel, save the Brooklyn, was sent on distant service.

In December, after the rebellion had culminated, he, (Toucey), sent the last slop of war on a cruise of two years—the last one, except the Brooklyn.

Floyd only transported all the arms to the South, but issued an order to transport canon from Pittsburgh to fort at the mouth of the Mississippi. The people of Pittsburgh manifested, as well as could not show the guns to go. This led to an inquiry, when it was ascertained that the foundations of the fort were yet under water.

During the winter of 1860-61, the public property in the South was seized. The forts were possessed, the mint taken, and revenue vessels seized. A vessel of the United States, carrying supplies, was run aground and turned back. Senators from six states withdrew, announcing that the government was dissolved and that they were going home and would resist the enforcement of the laws of the United States within their States.

During the same winter, representatives from six or seven Southern States met at Montgomery. After establishing an provisional government hostile to the government of the United States.

all this was done, he remembered, before the 4th day of March, and before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated.

And yet there are those who say this is an abolition war. Who did it? Who was in power? James Buchanan placed there by the Democratic party. Every man, and woman, and child who was in the department of the government was another Democratic ruler, and yet they say that all this was brought about by the Republican party. What had it done? It was not in power. If Buchanan didn't connive with the conspirators, he saw them. True, he had sent a message to Congress saying that secession was wrong and unconstitutional, but he saw no reason to do it. He let them, as he did not want to offend the traitors who were seizing the property of the government.

On the 4th of March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated. When some are disposed to complain that immediate and decided steps were not taken, they seem to forget the condition of affairs. President Lincoln had no power to do with. The next year in Washington was another of Buchanan, not James, who since commanded the rebel vessel Merrimac. The chief of police in the capital was a traitor. Every department was filled with traitors. The army was scattered and the navy sent to far off quarters. The President knew not who to trust. What would he do? He couldn't know the navy commander—a traitor. It took some time to know who were loyal and who were false. It was a trying position.

Shortly afterwards, the rebels opened their guns on Fort Sumter. Then the President appealed to the nation, and it responded, "Congress convened in special session in July, and voted all the men and money that were wanted. He asked for 300,000 men and Congress voted 500,000 and raised all the money necessary. The whole power was placed in the President's hands to put down the rebellion.

But at that time we had not got over the policy of the last days of Buchanan—nothing to offend the rebels. At that time it was thought that we would lose the Border States, if decided measures were adopted. The Virginia convention was in session in May, at Richmond, and it was claimed that a majority of the members were elected by the Unionists, so it was decided that it was for us to hold the state Virginia. Government listened to this talk for months. Virginia and other States went out.

After the war was raised, and we had the means to crush out the rebellion, there was an indisposition to prosecute the war in earnest. This came from the opposition of many in the border states, who were afraid of local states. They thought that we must not hurt the rebels any more than we could help. If attacked, we might defend ourselves, but must not destroy any property. Our policy was defensive—building forts and waiting for attack.

We pursued this policy through the fall of 1861, and winter, until near the spring, when after we made up our minds to fight, we began to act. The army moved from Cairo to Belmont, where a hard battle was fought. There was some fighting in southwestern Missouri, where the gallant Lyon fell. Then came the capture of Fort Henry, and then the great victory at Fort Donelson. That was followed by the battle of Shiloh, where 25,000 men died and 10,000 were wounded. We also had successes on the Atlantic, on the North Carolina coast, under the gallant Burnside, and at Port Royal and Fort Sumter, and at Mobile and New Orleans—glorious acts that shall never be forgotten by history. [Applause.] But with these successes, which occurred early in the season, we stopped pretty much.

I have referred to these, so that we may give proper credit. After all, ask me again, and if the results can't be accomplished, then we can't accomplish what you expected when your son went? You send him to war to lie in the swamps of the Chickahominy and Tennessee? Ask that mother in Jackson county, whose son joined the army, and whom she freely gave up for the purpose of perpetuating to him the liberty she has enjoyed, ask her when the pine box comes rambling up to the door, and marked "Died of fever on the Tennessee River." [Applause.] We pursued that policy for a year with our brave army; must not touch the rebels' property, and we were holding them up with one hand and attempting to knock them down with the other.

In the Shenandoah Valley we purchased hay and paid \$50 per ton to the rebels, and other articles, to the amount of everything else. The rebellion was under the same policy. When we took Memphis the rebels obtained three or four prices, plantations near Nashville, not occupied by a single white person, and entirely cultivated by blacks, the owners being in the rebel army, were protected by our soldiers, who stood guard over these plantations, and men raising cotton, tobacco, and other products of the South, were given original, and honest, and fair treatment. We will await the proceedings of the meeting of secessionists.

A meeting of secessionists was held in Frankfort and the proceedings were denounced, and the speaker introduces an argument to show that the President ought not to have issued it, and the writer hopes he will withdraw it. I don't doubt it. Can you imagine anything more superlatively impudent?

I don't make any charge against the Democratic party, but there is scarcely one man sent to Congress by the votes of Democrats that don't vote against confederacy resolutions, asking President Lincoln to modify his proclamation in such a manner as to give the rebels time to withdraw, and subsequently an amendment was offered and passed, proposing all sorts of resistance to the proclamation. A man who is an original, and honest, and fair treatment. He is a friend to the South, and his fellow speakers wished to continue quite as rebellious in their denunciation of the South.

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